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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: August 10, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

AUGUST 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indic. Aug. 1, 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated July 1, 1954	Aug. 1, 1954
Corn, all bu.	35.7	39.6	35.2	3,057,464	3,176,615	3,311,493	2,824,078
Wheat, all. "	17.0	17.3	18.2	1,121,506	1,168,536	988,321	977,537
Winter "	17.7	18.8	20.4	832,977	877,511	758,440	775,900
All spring "	15.0	13.9	12.9	288,529	291,025	229,881	201,637
Durum. "	13.9	7.0	8.0	35,486	12,967	18,654	12,436
Other spring. "	15.2	14.6	13.4	253,044	278,058	211,227	189,201
Oats. "	33.3	30.9	36.4	1,316,359	1,216,416	1,544,674	1,529,283
Barley "	25.3	28.2	28.9	274,955	241,015	372,519	372,648
Rye "	11.9	13.0	13.7	22,149	17,998	23,102	23,293
Flaxseed. "	9.3	8.4	8.4	37,232	36,813	50,359	46,244
Rice. 100 lb. bag	1/2,172	1/2,460	1/2,565	37,022	52,529	60,159	61,360
Sorghum grain. bu.	18.2	17.8	15.2	134,600	109,022	---	135,726
Cotton bale	1/272.1	1/324.2	1/313.5	12,448	16,465	---	12,680
Hay, all ton	1.37	1.42	1.33	101,959	105,300	107,494	101,216
Hay, wild "	.85	.82	.75	12,423	12,216	11,752	10,812
Hay, alfalfa. "	2.21	2.19	2.02	35,759	44,374	48,336	45,955
Hay, clover and timothy 2/ "	1.41	1.44	1.33	31,236	29,851	27,232	26,131
Hay, lespedeza "	1.05	.89	.76	6,851	4,129	5,079	3,915
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	1/1,037	1/1,296	1/1,223	17,600	18,114	18,690	19,337
Peas, dry field. "	1/1,238	1/1,279	1/1,353	5,519	3,350	3,793	3,909
Soybeans for beans bu.	19.9	18.3	17.5	230,649	262,341	---	303,577
Peanuts 3/ lb.	742	1,031	838	1,979,865	1,588,415	---	1,267,950
Potatoes bu.	202.3	247.8	249.5	409,027	373,711	345,622	344,581
Sweetpotatoes "	92.9	97.2	89.5	50,637	33,974	32,669	30,939
Tobacco lb.	1,183	1,259	1,290	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,021,923	2,105,021
Sugarcane for sugar and seed. ton	20.3	22.1	21.6	6,458	7,661	6,706	6,844
Sugar beets "	13.7	16.2	15.0	9,877	12,084	13,019	13,195
Broomcorn "	1/288	1/239	1/230	39	30	---	24
Hops lb.	1,385	1,488	1,560	53,686	41,803	43,475	43,362
Pasture pct.	4/82	4/72	4/59	---	---	---	---

1/Pounds. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/Picked and threshed. 4/Condition August 1.

Agriculture-Washington

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1954

(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated	
			July 1, 1954	August 1, 1954
Apples, Com'l. crop. bu.	1/ 105,802	92,877	101,999	101,521
Peaches "	1/ 66,596	1/ 64,473	62,721	62,103
Pears "	1/ 30,466	29,081	28,831	29,151
Grapes ton	1/ 2,951	2,696	2,702	2,652
Cherries (12 States) "	1/ 200	224	187	192
Apricots (3 States) "	1/ 221	243	167	160
Pecans lb.	133,575	211,660	---	130,628

Condition August 1

	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	1954
CITRUS FRUITS 2/				
Oranges and Tangerines pct.	74	73	69	78
Grapefruit. "	59	45	60	67
Lemons "	74	75	74	75

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average:			Average		
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Million pounds			Millions		
June.	12,327	12,449	12,663	5,120	5,032	5,251
July.	11,577	11,603	11,625	4,477	4,624	4,766
Jan. - July Incl.	72,540	75,145	77,676	38,211	38,562	39,888

1/Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

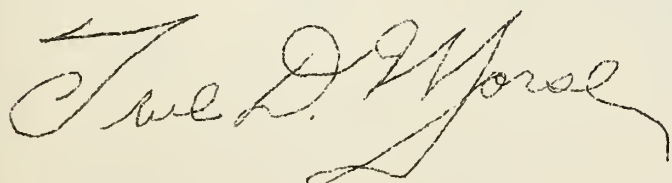
CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1954
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1954
	Average :	1953	harvest, :	percent
	1943-52 :		1954 :	of 1953
Corn, all	85, 820	80, 279	80, 164	100.0
Wheat, all.	66, 025	67, 608	53, 726	79.5
Winter	46, 716	46, 681	38, 090	81.6
All spring	19, 309	20, 927	15, 636	74.7
Durum.	2, 585	1, 865	1, 564	83.9
Other spring.	16, 724	19, 062	14, 072	73.8
Oats.	39, 526	39, 358	41, 980	106.7
Barley	10, 960	8, 534	12, 885	151.0
Rye	1, 867	1, 382	1, 706	123.4
Flaxseed.	3, 996	4, 380	5, 507	125.7
Rice.	1, 695	2, 135	2, 392	112.0
Sorghum grain.	7, 254	6, 137	8, 938	145.6
Cotton 1/	22, 428	25, 244	19, 961	79.1
Hay, all	74, 629	73, 918	75, 984	102.8
Hay, wild	14, 541	14, 819	14, 380	97.0
Hay, alfalfa.	16, 196	20, 269	22, 716	112.1
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	22, 208	20, 761	19, 717	95.0
Hay, lespedeza	6, 521	4, 653	5, 174	111.2
Beans, dry edible.	1, 725	1, 398	1, 581	113.1
Peas, dry field	443	262	289	110.3
Soybeans for beans	11, 559	14, 366	17, 329	120.6
Peanuts 3/	2, 762	1, 541	1, 513	98.2
Potatoes	2, 138	1, 508	1, 381	91.6
Sweetpotatoes	547	350	346	98.8
Tobacco	1, 717	1, 634	1, 632	99.9
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	318	346	316	91.5
Sugar beets	716	745	879	118.0
Broomcorn	268	251	206	82.3
Hops	39	28	28	98.9

1/Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

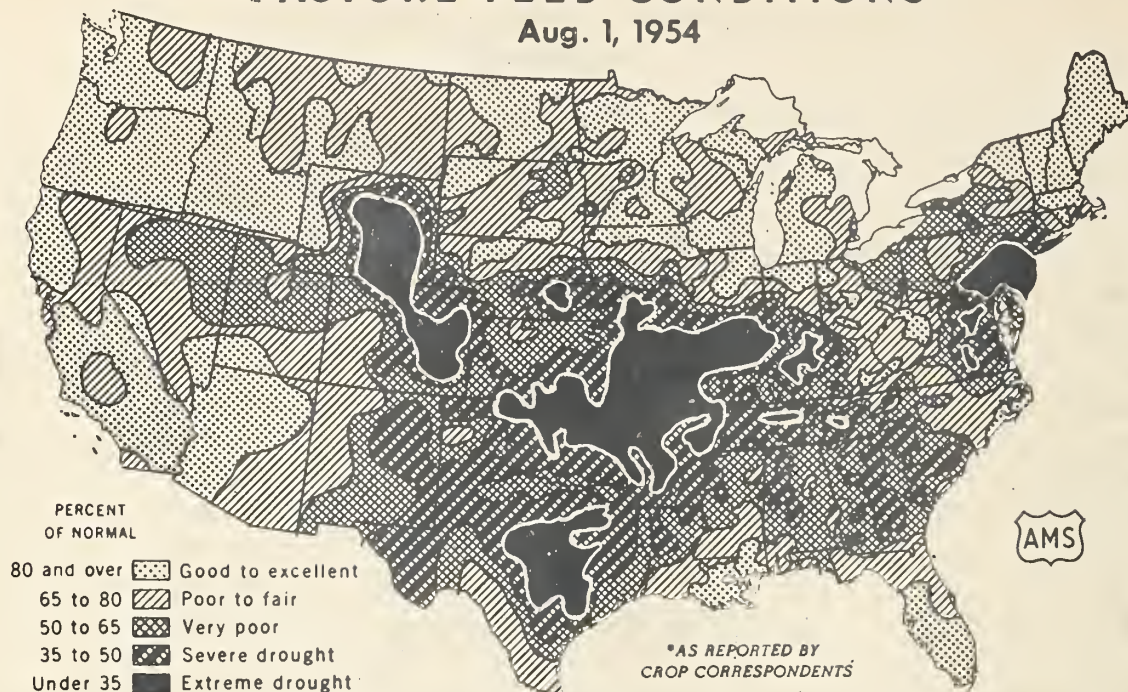
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1954



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

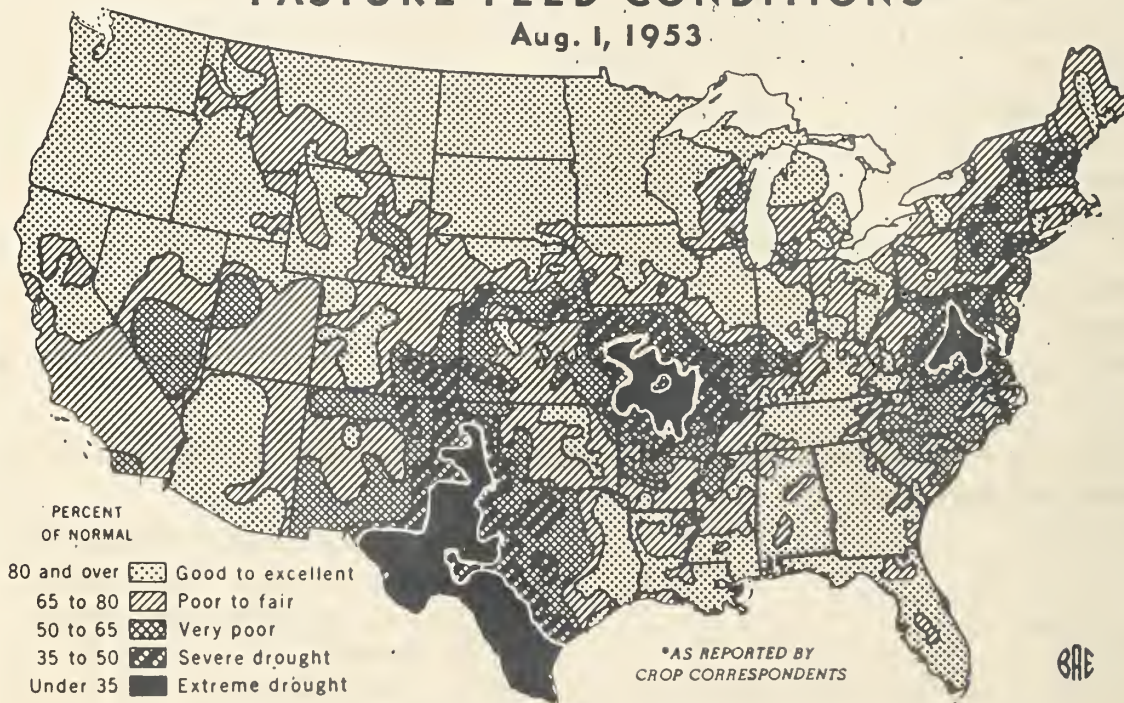
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1024-54 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1953



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1025-54 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF AUGUST 1, 1954

Production prospects declined during July for many of the later-growing crops. Searing temperatures and short rainfall were rather general over much of the country, with the adverse effects varying from light to severe. Rust also took further toll of spring wheat in important sections. Of the crops for which current estimates are the first of the season, cotton appears to have withstood adverse conditions well, but soybeans, peanuts, sorghum and broomcorn suffered some damage. Yields of barley, rye, rice, dry beans, dry peas, tobacco, sugarcane and sugar beets improved. Winter wheat was mostly harvested before it could be much affected. But for corn, spring wheat, hay and a few other crops, prospects declined. The net result is an aggregate volume of all crops about 5 percent less than expected on July 1. The composite yield index of all crops also fell 5 points.

While much of the agricultural area was affected by adverse weather conditions in July, the most seriously affected were the western parts of the southern and central Great Plains, central Texas, much of Kansas and most of Missouri. A southeastern area, particularly Georgia and South Carolina continued to suffer. Effects were felt least in the northern third of the country from east to west and Mountain and western areas. Near the end of July and in early August, rains brought partial relief and the hope that the drought was broken. While damage to some crops was largely irreparable by August 1 in the most seriously affected portions, August rains will encourage planting and growth of emergency late feed crops. Short pastures and stock water are the most serious consideration at this time in the dry areas, with programs to supply hay and feed getting underway.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1954

August 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Corn production prospects declined about 15 percent during July to 2,824 million bushels. The hot, dry weather came at the critical tassel and silk stages, resulting in considerable corn that could be utilized only as silage or forage. In the northern part of the main Corn Belt, the Northeast and Middle Atlantic areas and in the West, yield prospects were fairly well maintained. Heavy damage occurred in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, southern Iowa, and central and southern Illinois and was serious in the Ohio Valley and much of the South. In the Corn Belt, rains between July 29 and August 3 were beneficial and as the corn was well advanced, did much to assure a crop.

Winter wheat was mostly harvested by August 1, except in the more northerly areas. As harvest proceeded, the outturn was slightly better than expected earlier and the estimate now of 776 million bushels is 17½ million more than on July 1. Most of the improvement was in Kansas, Missouri and the Pacific Northwest, more than offsetting declines in Nebraska, Montana and some other areas where wheat was forced to maturity by the heat. Spring wheat prospects deteriorated further in the important Minnesota-Dakotas area, even though hot weather limited rust development somewhat. Durum and late-sown other spring wheat were most seriously affected. The durum forecast dropped to 12.4 million bushels, about a third less than on July 1 and slightly less than in 1953. Other spring wheat production, now estimated at 189 million bushels, is 22 million less than forecast last month. The expected outturn of all wheat is 978 million bushels, about 11 million less than on July 1. For rye, conditions were mostly favorable for ripening and harvest of the grain and the estimate of 23.3 million bushels is 1 percent larger than the July 1 forecast. Record yields per acre and production of rice are in prospect; the 61.4 million bags represents a 2 percent improvement during July.

For oats and barley, prospects were mostly maintained with July weather favorable for maturing and harvest. A record oats crop is still foreseen, although the total dropped about 1 percent during July to 1,529 million bushels. High yields obtained across most of the northern third of the country were added to excellent crops throughout the South and early areas. For barley, the record yield per acre in prospect July 1 was maintained with production virtually unchanged at nearly 373 million bushels. Prospects of sorghum for grain remain very uncertain, as most of the acreage is in dry areas, much was planted late and the outcome depends on current rainfall. The forecast of 136 million bushels barely exceeds average, although if realized, it would be harvested from nearly 9 million acres for grain.

Supplies of oilseeds will be almost as large as last year. Largest contributor is the prospective record 304 million bushels of soybeans. Yields were held down by hot, dry weather at the earlier part of the podding season in some areas, but a record acreage will be harvested for beans. The 46 million bushels of flaxseed will be third-largest of record, despite reduction in prospective yields in July. The cotton crop of 12.7 million bales, slightly above average, would indicate about 5.2 million tons of cottonseed. But a relatively small outturn of 1,268 million pounds of peanuts is now indicated on the restricted acreage.

Tobacco withstood the July weather remarkably well; in fact, widespread local showers improved yields some during July in the flue-cured areas. An outturn of 2,105 million pounds is now forecast, more than either 1953 or average, with a near-record yield of 1,290 pounds per acre. Potato prospects declined only a million bushels--to nearly 345 million bushels--with a near-record yield per acre of 250 bushels. But sweetpotatoes were affected by July weather and the

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estimate dropped to 31 million bushels, about 60 percent of average. The dry bean crop of 19.3 million bags will be 10 percent above average, but the 3.9 million bags of dry peas is only 70 percent of average; both improved during July. Sugar beets made satisfactory progress and the outlook improved to 13.2 million tons. Broomcorn will make the smallest outturn of record, only 24,000 tons, with yield prospects poorest since 1934.

Farm work was well advanced for August 1. Harvest of fall-sown grains was mostly completed, except in the Northwest, and a good start had been made on harvesting spring grains and flax. July weather was mostly favorable for harvesting hay, although it tended to reduce later cuttings. Row crops were well cultivated. Dry, hard soils made plowing and preparation of soils difficult and less than usual progress had been made in preparing for fall plantings. The July and August rains had encouraged emergency plantings of feed crops in drought areas.

While many crops improved slightly during July and those for which the first 1954 estimates are made this month are mostly larger than average, sharp declines in corn, hay and spring wheat more than offset the gains. Therefore, the all-crop volume declined nearly 5 points from July 1 to 98 percent of the new 1947-49 base, only sixth highest of record. A month ago the total volume almost equalled the second highest. Oats, rice and soybeans will top any previous record, while barley and sugar beets will be near-record crops. Larger than average crops of rye, flaxseed, sorghum grain, cotton, dry beans, tobacco and sugarcane are in prospect. Hay will be near average. Crops of corn and winter wheat are 8 and 7 percent, respectively, below average. Spring wheat, dry peas, peanuts, sweetpotatoes and broomcorn are sharply below average.

Yields of crops which matured in July or earlier maintained their high level, but later-growing crops were adversely affected by July weather. New record yields are estimated for barley and rice. Near-record yields are foreseen for winter wheat, cotton lint, oats and tobacco. On the other hand, yields of spring wheat, hay, sweetpotatoes and broomcorn will be well below average. The composite of all these currently estimated yields is about 104 percent of the new 1947-49 base, 5 points less than indicated on July 1.

Feed grain production was sharply reduced by July weather, but the supply-- new crop plus carryover--remains relatively high. July reverses lowered the corn crop well below the 3 billion mark to the smallest since 1947. The oats crop is record high, barley second of record, while the sorghum grain crop is just above average. Hay supplies now look disappointing after reverses caused by July drought and heat. The 101 million tons now estimated provides less hay than usual per animal unit. Forage scarcity may result in a number of areas. Hay feeding has started early where pastures failed. However, heavy general rains could improve yields of late hay cuttings. Pasture feed on August 1, at 59 percent of normal, is lowest for the date since the 1936 drought. Grazing is poorest in a large central area which includes Missouri, nearby sections of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Illinois; along the Mid-Atlantic seaboard, in the western edge of the central Great Plains and in parts of the Southwest. Western range feed condition is rated the lowest for August since the drought of 1934 and except for that year shows a record decline during July. The Dakotas, Montana, parts of Nebraska and the Pacific Northwest have good grazing, but in most range areas feed is drying early or becoming critically short.

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Deciduous fruit prospects, in the aggregate, declined only 1 percent during July and remain slightly higher than in 1953, although 8 percent below average. In the central and eastern States, dry, hot weather lowered outturns of most fruits. The outlook for apples and prunes remains nearly the same as a month ago and better than in 1953. But outturns of peaches, grapes, sour cherries, apricots and plums are now expected to be less than a month ago and last year. Improvement was indicated for sweet cherries and pears, but production of sweet cherries will be less than in 1953, and of pears virtually the same. For every one of these fruits, 1954 production will be below average. While the volume of tree nuts will be 3 percent less than in 1953, it will be 9 percent above average; more walnuts, almonds and filberts than last year, but a much smaller outturn of pecans than the record 1953 crop are in prospect. Harvest of the 1953-54 California Valencias, summer grapefruit and lemons is progressing satisfactorily. In all areas, 1954-55 citrus crops developed well during July.

Commercial vegetables and melons for summer market in most areas suffered some damage from hot, dry weather and prospective tonnages declined to 3 percent less than in 1953. The supply will be 3 percent above average; however, Substantially smaller outturns than in 1953 are expected for cabbage, sweet corn, onions and late summer tomatoes, and summer crops of lima beans, cauliflower, green peas and spinach will also be smaller than last summer. However, more summer carrots, garlic, green peppers and watermelons will be available.

Supplies of vegetables for commercial processing will be relatively small this season. For 6 of the 11 vegetables covered by estimates, usually accounting for 90 percent of the total, production will be a sixth smaller than in 1953 and 5 percent below average. The prospective tonnage of snap beans declined during July, but it still is larger than last year or average. But tonnages of cabbage for kraut, sweet corn and tomatoes for processing are sharply less than last year. The condition of green lima beans, beets for canning, cucumbers for pickles and pimientos is reported lower than last year, and except for green lima beans, lower than the average for August 1.

Farm flocks laid more eggs than in any other July of record. Although the laying rate was affected by the hot weather and fell below that of July 1953, the number of layers was 4 percent larger. Potential layers on farms numbered 3 percent more than on August 1, 1953 and nearly up to average. Prices of eggs, chickens and turkeys were all lower than a year ago, but poultry rations were slightly higher. Milk production, in taking a sharp seasonal downturn, reflected the poor pasture feed and high temperatures. But the July total was the largest since 1947, although barely exceeding that of 1953. Output per cow was the smallest for August 1 since 1948. The percentage of milk cows in production was second lowest for the date since 1926.

CORN: A relatively small corn crop of 2,824 million bushels is indicated by August 1 conditions. This is a 15 percent reduction from the July 1 forecast of 3,311 million bushels and 8 percent below average. The yield of 35.2 bushels per acre compares with 39.6 in 1953 and the average of 35.7 bushels. During July, hot, dry weather prevailed in most of the Corn Belt, and in the southern States. Weather conditions were generally favorable in the Western States and in the extreme North-east and Middle Atlantic States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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August 1, 1954.....

The Corn Belt, with 2,260 million bushels in prospect, has 80 percent of the Nation's total. This year's production is 12 percent below the 1953 crop and 5 percent below average. Indicated production is below average in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and above in the other 7 North Central States. July temperatures and short soil moisture reduced yields in all of the area except Wisconsin. However, yield prospects in Minnesota, Ohio and Michigan declined only by 1 bushel. The weather was especially hot and the rainfall short in most of the areas during tasseling and silking. By August 1, the crop was well advanced. In Iowa, about one-fourth of the acreage had reached roasting-ear stage, about the same stage of development as a year ago.

In the South Atlantic region, with the exception of Florida, West Virginia and North Carolina, yield prospects declined during July. South Carolina was especially hard hit by the drought.

Hot, dry weather in July cut yield prospects in all of the South Central States. The effects of the drought were felt particularly hard in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Below average yields are indicated for all of the South Central area except the lower Mississippi Valley.

Yield prospects remained the same or improved in all the western States during July except Montana. Irrigation water supplies are short in Wyoming and Colorado, but elsewhere generally adequate. In the Northeast, August 1 prospects pointed to average or better yields in every State, except Pennsylvania.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat in 1954 is estimated at 978 million bushels; a decline of one percent from the prospects as of July 1. A crop this size would be 16 percent smaller than the 1953 crop and 13 percent smaller than average. A reduction of 28.2 million bushels in the estimate of spring wheat production from that forecast on July 1 more than offsets an increase of 17.5 million bushels in the winter wheat crop. For all wheat, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 18.2 bushels compared with 17.3 bushels last year and the average of 17.0 bushels.

Winter wheat production, now estimated at 776 million bushels, is about 12 percent less than the 1953 crop, while all spring wheat production of 202 million bushels is about 30 percent less than last year. Durum wheat production, forecast at 12.4 million bushels, is 4 percent less than last year's crop and is the third smallest of record.

Harvest of winter wheat was largely completed by August 1 except for the northern and mountain areas. For the more important winter wheat States, yields exceeded those in prospect on July 1 in Kansas, Washington, Missouri and Indiana, but were lower in Nebraska and Montana. Spring wheat production, especially durum, was lowered by rust infestation in most of the important producing States. High temperatures and lack of soil moisture also helped lower spring wheat prospects in the west North Central States, in Montana and Wyoming.

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WINTER WHEAT: The 1954 winter wheat production is estimated at 776 million bushels, about $17\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels more than last month. This is 12 percent less than the average of 833 million bushels. Over most of the country, weather was ideal for maturing and harvesting the winter wheat crop. Harvest operations were just beginning in some northwestern areas by the end of July, but were practically completed elsewhere. Test weights were unusually high, although black stem rust caused some shriveling of late wheat in parts of the central region. The indicated yield of 20.4 bushels per harvested acre is one-half bushel less than the record yield of 1952 and compares with 18.8 bushels in 1953 and the average of 17.7 bushels.

In Kansas, rust and high temperatures caused wheat to shrivel in the western districts, but record high yields in many eastern counties resulted in an increase of one bushel per acre from July 1. In Nebraska, black stem rust and high temperatures were damaging over a wide area and caused decline of 1.5 bushels per acre. Prospects improved during July in Washington and Oregon but declined in Montana.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Prospective production of spring wheat declined 28.2 million bushels or nearly one-eighth, during July and is now indicated at 201.6 million bushels. A crop this size would be about 30 percent less than the 1953 production of 291 million bushels and the average of 289 million bushels. Compared with the July 1 forecast, durum wheat prospects declined one-third and other spring wheat one-tenth.

Black stem rust injury was the principal factor in lowering spring wheat prospects in the Dakotas and Minnesota and caused some loss in Montana. Above normal temperatures during much of July along with shortages of soil moisture also contributed to the decline in these areas. The prospective yield per acre for the U. S. is 12.9 bushels, compared with 13.9 bushels last year and the average of 15.0 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 189.2 million bushels, 22 million bushels below the July 1 forecast. A crop this size would be nearly one-third less than the 278 million bushels produced last year and one-fourth less than the average of 253 million bushels. Prospects declined during July in all the west North Central States and in Montana and Wyoming. Indicated yields in Idaho, Washington and Oregon are above those for July 1. A heavy infestation of black stem rust has damaged the crop in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Some rust damage has also occurred in northeastern Montana. Dry, hot weather in July also contributed to the reduced yield prospects in these areas. Yield per acre for the U. S. is now indicated at 13.4 bushels compared with 14.6 bushels last year and the average of 15.2 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat is now estimated at 12,436,000 bushels, a third less than the July 1 forecast. The indicated 1954 durum wheat crop is 4 percent less than the small 1953 crop, about one-third of average and the third smallest of record. Rust infestation, which was present on July 1 throughout the major producing areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota, and some shortage of soil moisture resulted in a sharp reduction in prospective production during July. Harvest of durum wheat had started by August 1 in the Dakotas and Minnesota.

OATS: The August 1 prospective production of 1,529 million bushels of oats substantiates earlier forecasts of record production. This year's crop is more than one-fourth larger than that of 1953 and one-sixth larger than average. Yield per acre prospects were maintained or improved during July in all areas except in the west North Central States, and the West. Quality of this year's crop is mostly good.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

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August 10, 1954

August 1, 1954

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Weather and moisture conditions during the filling and maturity periods of July were favorable in the majority of the East North Central States. In this area, yields of late planted oats as well as those on early plantings, exceeded expectations. Increases over July estimates of 2 to 7 bushels per acre were indicated on the basis of near-complete harvest results in a 6-State area from Ohio and Michigan to Kansas. Notable improvements were also shown in most of the Atlantic States, and in Oregon and Washington. Improved varieties of oats and more general use of fertilizer were important factors in the record production this year. However, the increases this month were more than offset by sharply lower yields and greatly reduced prospects for late oats as a result of high temperatures, lack of moisture, rust and army worms. The largest declines from last month occurred in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and New York.

Excessive July heat hastened maturity in the Great Plains States. Stem rust was in evidence in the final stages of filling from South Dakota to Wisconsin but damage was limited. Army worms reduced yields in western Minnesota and in New York. Heavy storms caused fairly widespread lodging which made harvesting difficult in Wisconsin. Water for irrigation was short in Wyoming and Colorado and yields of some irrigated oats are below normal.

SOYBEANS: Despite drought and excessive heat in parts of the main soybean area, a record soybean production of 304 million bushels is indicated by conditions as of August 1. This compares with 262 million bushels in 1953 and is about 4 million bushels above the previous record crop of 1950. The indicated record production is due to the large acreage planted. The U. S. yield of 17.5 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1947 and is 0.8 bushel less than the relatively low yield per acre harvested last year. The 10-year average harvested yield is 19.9 bushels per acre.

Soybean prospects over the main "soybelt" vary widely by States and even in local areas. Generally the northern areas have excellent prospects, while in the southern parts of the main area drought and high temperatures have caused substantial damage. The most severe damage, as last year, centered in Missouri and Kansas. The Missouri yield is indicated at only 11 bushels per acre. This is 3 bushels less than the very low yield last year. Kansas also has very poor prospects with an indicated yield of only 5.5 bushels, the lowest in that State since 1936.

Illinois, the heaviest producing State, has been hurt by the drought in the southern half of the State, while prospects in the northern part of the State are good to excellent. August 1 conditions indicate a yield of only 19 bushels per acre. This would be the lowest yield in that State since 1947 and the second lowest since 1940. Prospects in Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Iowa are mostly good with ample moisture in those States except in the southern parts of Indiana and Iowa. However, the heaviest concentration of soybeans is in the central and northern parts of both Indiana and Iowa.

Although dry weather has lowered yields somewhat in parts of South Atlantic States, the area as a whole has prospects slightly better than last year and above average. Both North Carolina and Virginia, the two heaviest producing States in the area, have favorable prospects; as recent rains in the soybean sections have been beneficial. The South Central States have again been hard hit by drought, especially in Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma. In the other States of the area, soybeans are withstanding the drought better than most crops and near average yields are expected.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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as of

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BARLEY: The 1954 barley crop is estimated at 373 million bushels which would be the second-largest ever produced. The large crop from the largest acreage harvested since 1943 is in sharp contrast with the comparatively short crops of recent years and the average of 275 million bushels. The record yield per acre, now indicated at 28.9 bushels, compares with the previous record of 28.2 bushels in 1953 and the average of 25.3 bushels.

The 1954 crop exceeds last year's in all the principal barley producing States, except Colorado, and is above average in all principal States except Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado. Weather during July was generally favorable for barley in all areas where the crop was still developing, except New York, Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana. In these areas, dry weather and above normal temperatures reduced production moderately from July 1 prospects. The crop turned out unusually well in the Pacific Coast States, the eastern Corn Belt and South Atlantic States. Harvest is completed or well advanced in all except northernmost sections, the Pacific Northwest and higher elevation areas of the Rocky Mountain States.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 23.3 million bushels. This is 29 percent more than in 1953, 5 percent above average, and one percent more than the July 1 estimate. Improved prospects in Illinois and most of the minor States were nearly offset by declines in Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorado. Prospective yields were unchanged in the Dakotas and Indiana. The yield per harvested acre is estimated at 13.7 bushels, compared with 13.0 bushels for 1953 and the average of 11.9 bushels.

In North Dakota, rye harvest was well along in the southern two-thirds of the State, with the bulk of the acreage swathed or combined by August 1. In South Dakota, about three-fifths of the rye was combined or threshed. In the other leading rye production States this year -- Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota -- harvest was well along or largely completed by August 1. Weather for ripening and harvest of the crop was generally favorable in nearly all producing areas.

RICE: A record production of rice is now estimated at 61.4 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is about 2 percent more than the July 1 forecast, a sixth more than the previous record of 52.5 million bags in 1953 and about two-thirds more than average. The "bumper" crop is expected to be harvested from 2,392,000 acres, 12 percent more than was harvested in 1953 and 41 percent more than average. The record high yield of 2,565 pounds per acre, is 105 pounds more than the 1953 yield and about 400 pounds more than average.

In the Southern area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, the current estimate is 45.7 million bags, about 13 percent more than last year. Record crops are in prospect in each of these States with the current production expected to exceed that of 1953 by 62 percent in Mississippi, 16 percent in Arkansas, 10 percent in Louisiana and 6 percent in Texas. In California production indicated at a record 15.7 million bags, is almost one-third more than last year.

Rice continues to make good progress in all States. In Mississippi, the crop is about 3 weeks earlier than usual. In Arkansas, rice is heading and a few

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fields may be ready for harvest by late August. In Louisiana, a tropical storm on July 29 and 30 damaged rice in some areas, but the overall damage to the entire crop was very small. Otherwise, the crop continued to make good progress during July and the heavy rains that accompanied the storm provided sufficient water for irrigation. Light harvest operations are underway.

In Texas, a good crop of rice is still expected, although the shortage of water for irrigation caused a decline in prospective yields in some areas. Rains during late July relieved this situation at least temporarily. Harvest of early varieties of rice in Texas is beginning. In California, as a result of favorable weather, the rice crop developed rapidly during July. Water for irrigation is sufficient in most instances.

A negligible amount of old rice remained on farms on August 1, as was the case last year.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain, estimated at 136 million bushels is nearly one-fourth more than in 1953, but only slightly more than average. The larger crop than last year is primarily due to an increased acreage for harvest. The indicated yield of 15.2 bushels per acre is 2.6 bushels less than last year and 3.0 bushels below average.

An estimated 8,938,000 acres will be harvested for grain this year. This is 46 percent more than the 6,137,000 acres harvested in 1953 and almost one-fourth more than average. Primarily due to the reduction in acreages of allotment crops and the heavy abandonment of wheat, particularly in the central and southern Plains States, the acreages of sorghums for grain increased sharply from last year in all States except South Dakota, Oklahoma and Colorado. This year's acreage for harvest as grain is estimated to be 54 percent larger in Kansas and 60 percent larger in Texas.

Soil moisture was adequate in most areas at planting time, but the hot, dry weather during July reduced prospective yields below last year and average in most States. In Kansas, sorghums have "fired" badly in south central and southeastern areas, but rains about mid-July were beneficial to the crop in southwestern sections of the State. In Texas, much of the crop in the High Plains is suffering from inadequate moisture and needs rain soon to produce grain. In north central Texas, early planted sorghums matured during the hot, dry weather in July, but recent rains were beneficial to late plantings in this area. The crop in the Coastal Bend area of Texas produced good yields. In Colorado and Oklahoma, sorghums have been damaged severely by the continuous hot, dry weather and yields are expected to be considerably below those of last year and average.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is now forecast at 46.2 million bushels, about a fourth more than in 1953 or the average. Although 8 percent less than was indicated on July 1, the 1954 crop promises to be the third largest on record, exceeded only in 1948 and 1943. The acreage for harvest this year is the second largest of record.

Yield prospects declined during July in all three major producing States--one-half bushel per acre in North Dakota and Minnesota and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in South Dakota. Indicated yield for the Nation, at 8.4 bushels per acre, is the same as last year, and compares with the average of 9.3 bushels.

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During July, above normal temperatures and inadequate rainfall lowered prospective yields in the Dakotas and Minnesota, where nearly 94 percent of the crop is expected. Flaxseed harvest was underway on August 1 in South Dakota and the crop was ready for harvest in southern Minnesota. In North Dakota, about one-fifth of the acreage was turning or ripe, with a small acreage already swathed.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is forecast at 1,268 million pounds, about 20 percent less than last year's crop of 1,588 million pounds, and 36 percent below the 10-year average of 1,980 million pounds. In the Virginia-Carolina area, production is indicated to be down about 6 percent from last year, in the Southeastern area about 19 percent and in the Southwestern area about 46 percent.

The acreage intended for picking and threshing this year, at 1,513,000 acres, is about 2 percent below last year and 45 percent below the 1943-52 average. Compared with a year ago, the Virginia-Carolina acreage for picking and threshing is down 4 percent, the Southeastern area down 2 percent and the Southwestern area unchanged.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, the crop was planted under unfavorable conditions with much replanting necessary. Dry weather through much of June retarded growth of young plants, but enabled growers to thoroughly cultivate their fields. Good rains in July enabled the crop to overcome the poor start and moisture conditions are now adequate in most commercial areas.

In the Southeastern area, hot dry weather in June and July retarded the crop with most damage being done to Spanish peanuts. Runners are still in fair to good condition and can respond to late rains.

In the Southwestern area, peanuts got off to an excellent start and good stands were secured. However, hot dry weather through July materially retarded the development of the crop and the reported condition of peanuts on August 1 in Oklahoma was the lowest since 1936 and in Texas the lowest since 1934. General rains fell over most of the commercial areas around the first of August and should do much to revive the crop except for the early crop in South Texas where harvesting has already started with yields low.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production, estimated at 19,337,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) is 3.5 percent above the July 1 forecast, 7 percent more than in 1953, and 10 percent above average. The indicated yield of 1,223 pounds per acre is 73 pounds less than the record of last year, but is nearly 200 pounds above average.

In the Northeastern bean area, dry weather in New York resulted in lower prospective yields than indicated a month ago. This was more than offset by the increase reported in Michigan, where beans generally made good progress during July. By August 1, the main Michigan bean area was beginning to get a little dry, but with normal rainfall in August yields should be above average.

The Northwestern bean area indicates little change from a month ago. The small increase in Idaho was partially offset by a decrease in Wyoming, where dry weather and a shortage of irrigation water has lowered yield prospects. In the Southwest (Pinto) area, timely rains sharply improved prospects in Colorado, with a yield of 775 pounds per acre indicated, compared with 570 pounds on July 1. New Mexico and Arizona indicate no change from a month ago, while yield prospects are lower on the small acreage in Utah. Conditions remain favorable in California and the relatively high yields of Large Limas, Baby Limas and "other" beans reported this month are the same as indicated on July 1.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is estimated at 3,909,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). This is 3 percent above the July 1 forecast and is 17 percent above last year. Although the crop this year is the largest since 1947, it is only about 70 percent of average.

A yield of 1,353 pounds per acre is expected, compared with 1,279 pounds per acre last year and the average 1,238 pounds per acre. Conditions improved in Washington and Idaho, the two main producing States, with respective yields of 1,400 pounds and 1,350 pounds per acre. In the minor producing States, improved yields are expected in Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado and Oregon, with the other States reporting no change from a month ago. Even though the indicated yield per acre in Oregon is higher than on July 1, the production is lower because of a downward adjustment in acreage.

HAY: July drought and heat drastically checked growth of hay crops throughout large areas in most States. The August 1 prospective tonnage, estimated at 101.2 million tons, is 6.3 million tons below the July 1 prospect and is the smallest hay crop since 1949. Heaviest reductions in prospective tonnage were shown in west North Central States, especially in Missouri and in nearby areas. However, all North Central States except Michigan showed substantial losses. Smaller but significant losses also occurred throughout the South Atlantic and South Central States. New England States continue to have prospects for large hay crops. Western States as a group show little tonnage change from a month ago; prospects have improved somewhat in Colorado but declined in Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming. In Pacific coast States, reductions in California are offset by increases in Washington and Oregon.

Late alfalfa cuttings generally have been lighter than expected, especially on non-irrigated acreage. The national average yield per acre from all cuttings, however, has been only moderately reduced, confirming the drought-resisting qualities of the crop. The estimated crop of 46.0 million tons represents a new record for both tonnage and proportion of the total hay crop. Most States will have more alfalfa hay than last year.

Clover-timothy hay tonnage now estimated at 26.1 million tons is 1.1 million tons less than estimated July 1, mainly because less late growth is expected in North Central and Middle Atlantic States.

Lespedeza hay prospects have been severely reduced by drought and heat in Missouri and other leading lespedeza States. The August 1 production appraisal of 3.9 million tons is less than last year's small crop and is the lowest lespedeza tonnage since 1937. Much uncertainty still exists concerning the growth and utilization of this late-growing crop.

A wild hay crop of 10.8 million tons now seems likely. This is 1.4 million tons less than last year's large crop. Reductions in tonnage below July 1 prospects occurred in most leading wild hay States.

BROOMCORN: The crop of broomcorn is forecast at 23,700 tons of brush. A crop of this size would be the smallest of record—one-fifth less than last year's small crop and two-fifths less than average. Dry soil conditions at planting time in western producing areas, resulted in sharp reductions in acreage and yield prospects were low because of dry weather and high temperatures during most of July. Smaller crops than last year are expected in 5 of the 6 producing States. In New Mexico, a larger crop in prospect, but the tonnage is one-third smaller than average.

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The planted acreage of 265,500 acres is the fifth smallest of record. Plantings were reduced 40 percent in Kansas, 32 in Colorado, 17 in Oklahoma, 16 in New Mexico and 9 percent in Texas. In Illinois, growers planted 500 acres more than last year. The loss or abandonment of acreage is estimated at 59,000 acres, 22.2 percent of the plantings. The 206,500 acres remaining for harvest on August 1 will be the smallest harvested since 1915.

Yield per acre prospects on August 1 were the poorest since 1934. In western areas, early planted broomcorn was stunted by drought. Beneficial rains were received during the latter part of July in southwest Kansas; the Oklahoma Panhandle; in Baca County, Colorado; parts of New Mexico and the Hondo area of Texas. Much of the south Texas and a part of the Devine-Hondo crops have already moved off farms. Harvest of the early crop began the latter part of July in the Lindsay Oklahoma area. Late planted crops in central Oklahoma were improved by rains on August 2; some additional acreage will be planted in the area, as well as other late-planting areas where moisture is favorable.

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop of 2,105 million pounds is now in prospect, 4 percent above the July 1 forecast. The 1943-52 average production of all tobaccos is 2,033 million pounds. Rains during July improved the outlook mainly in the flue-cured areas and the over-all yield per acre is expected to be the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 1951 crop.

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to total 1,330 million pounds, an increase of 7 percent over the July estimate. Last year's crop totaled 1,272 million pounds. Showers in July brought about substantial improvement in much of the flue-cured area.

Burley production is indicated at 545 million pounds, about the same as the estimate last month, and compares with 570 million pounds in 1953. Drought continues to retard the crop in middle Tennessee, but rains made the outlook brighter in other parts of the Burley Belt.

The Maryland tobacco crop is indicated at 34.5 million pounds, compared with the average of 36.0 million pounds.

The fire-cured and dark air-cured crops are now estimated at 57.0 and 28.7 million pounds, respectively. Production of both of these groups is lower than last month's forecast.

August 1 forecasts of cigar tobacco are: fillers, 42.6 million pounds; binders, 50.5 million pounds; and wrappers, 15.9 million pounds. Total production of these types is expected to be 109 million pounds, compared with 102 million pounds produced last year.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The August 1 commercial apple forecast of 101,521,000 bushels is 9 percent larger than the 1953 production but is 4 percent below the 1943-52 average. The Eastern States have about 48 percent of the 1954 production compared with the average of 41 percent; the Western States have only 36 percent of the 1954 crop compared with 41 percent for the average. The Central States, with nearly 16 percent of production, have about their usual share of the crop.

During July, growing conditions varied considerably, both among States and within States. In the Eastern States, as a group, production prospects improved moderately over those of July 1 largely because of mostly satisfactory development of the crop in the major producing areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. However, dry, hot weather during July was a limiting factor in New York, New Jersey and the South Atlantic States and soil moisture is deficient in

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these States despite rains about the first of August. The fruit in the Eastern States is reported to be clean and of good quality. Summer varieties were being harvested in late July in an area extending from North Carolina into the Hudson Valley of New York.

In the Central States as a group, production prospects deteriorated during July because of drought and hot weather in a number of States, particularly in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas and Tennessee. Apples in the drought areas are not sizing satisfactorily and damage from sunburn was reported in local areas. In Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota, where drought has not been a factor, control of scab is a serious problem. Early varieties are being harvested in the Central States.

Prospects in the Western States are slightly less favorable than a month ago. New Mexico prospects are somewhat better than last month but the outlook in Washington is not quite as good because of uncertainty about sizing of the fruit. A late bloom, followed by a long period of cool, wet weather in Washington, have been retarding factors in the development of the crop and it appears that the main harvest will be 5 to 15 days late. The crops in other States continued to make favorable progress and the production outlook is the same as a month ago. Harvest of California Gravensteins began about the middle of July and is progressing satisfactorily. Production of this variety in California is considerably larger than in 1953.

PEACHES: Production this year--now forecast at 62,103,000 bushels--is slightly lower than prospects on July 1 and is the smallest crop since 1950. Total output in 1954 will be about 4 percent smaller than last year and 7 percent below average. Dry weather in many of the important producing States was the main cause of the decline in prospects during July.

Harvesting is underway in the middle-Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland), with the production in this area expected to be 6 percent above last year and only slightly lower than estimated last month. Dry weather has affected sizing of early varieties in New Jersey and Maryland. Hail damaged some of the crop in West Virginia. In general, however, the eastern producing areas have a good quality crop and production is fully up to earlier expectations.

In the mid-western States, the crop made mixed progress during the past month. Lack of rainfall retarded sizing of fruit in Illinois, Missouri and Ohio--especially for the earlier varieties. Rains considerably improved harvest prospects in Michigan. Marketing of some varieties is underway but high volume from Michigan is not expected until the latter part of August or early September. Harvesting of Elbertas in Illinois will be most active about the middle of August. Quality of the crop is generally high throughout the mid-western area.

Prospects on August 1 for the California clingstone crop were slightly lower than a month ago. Production at 20,918,000 bushels is about the same as the 10-year average but is below last year's output by 8 percent. California production of freestone peaches is expected to be around 12,459,000 bushels. The crop is progressing evenly but fruit is sizing slowly.

In other Western States, peaches continue to make good progress and production prospects show little change from last month. In Washington State, the crop is late but growing well.

Harvest in the 10 southern States is rapidly being completed. Hot weather and low rainfall hastened maturity and retarded fruit sizing. Production, estimated at 10,106,000 bushels, is slightly lower than expected on July 1. Most of the decline occurred in South Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas. Except for the smallness in size for a large part of the production, the quality of the crop was high.

PEARS: The pear crop is placed at 29,151,000 bushels, slightly more than the 29,081,000 bushels produced in 1953 but less than the 10-year average of 30,466,000 bushels. This is 1 percent more than forecast a month ago. Production of Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 19,843,000 bushels, 15 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. The other varieties in these States account for 5,422,000 bushels, 24 percent less than last year and 17 percent below average.

In California, Bartletts have made good development. Harvest of Bartletts started the first week of July and shipments to date have been heavy. Other pears are showing good growth and satisfactory sizes are expected. A large portion of the Hardy crop is again expected to be used by canners. Pears in Oregon made good development during July, although prospects by areas and by orchards vary considerably. Harvest of Bartletts is expected to start about mid-August in the Rogue River Valley and a week later in the Hood River Valley. In Washington, Bartletts have sized well and quality of the crop is good. Very little frost-marked fruit is noted this year. Harvest is expected to start in the Yakima Valley about August 15 and a week later in the Wenatchee area. This is about a week later than usual. The Bosc crop in Washington is light while the outlook for D'Anjous variety is irregular, being heavy in some orchards and near failure in others. Harvest will be later than usual with picking not expected to begin until after mid-September.

In New York, prospects are only fair. A few localities indicate a good crop of Bartletts but generally this variety is light. Prospects vary widely by areas with the Ontario area showing about one-third of last year's production. The dry weather in Illinois resulted in some decline in the outlook for pears. In Michigan, Clapp Favorite is now being harvested in the southern counties. Harvest of the very short Bartlett production will begin in late August. About an average Keiffer crop is indicated. Pears are sizing well and the quality is expected to be good. Prospects in Colorado and Utah are much above a year ago. In Utah, the set is very heavy but most of the fruit is still small for this time of year.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 2,651,700 tons, 2 percent below the 1953 production and 10 percent below average. California is expecting 2,449,000 tons, 50,000 tons below the forecast of a month ago and 26,000 tons below the 1953 harvest. California and Arizona, which produce practically all of the Nation's European type grapes, are expecting a production of 2,452,900 tons, about 26,200 tons below last year and 324,450 tons below average. Production in the other States, mostly American type grapes, is indicated at 198,800 tons, 18,100 tons below last year but 25,060 tons above average.

In California, warm, dry weather during July was favorable for the development of grapes but the effects of the June sunburn damage, which is still showing up, resulted in some reduction in prospects from a month ago, particularly of the wine

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and raisin variety groups. Wine variety grapes show a rather uniform decline in prospects from July 1 in all areas of the State. Harvest of early varieties is expected about August 20. Most of the decline in prospects for raisin varieties from a month ago can be attributed to the damage of the June high temperatures. Girdled Thompsons are now being harvested with recent daily shipments for table use heavier than those of a year ago. Harvest of Thompsons for raisins is expected to begin during the last week of August. Table varieties made good development during July. The Tokays crop is large and of good quality. Harvest of Tokays is expected around August 20, a few days earlier than in 1953.

In the four Great Lakes States--New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan--the production of 139,500 tons is forecast. This is 10,700 tons below last year but 22,270 tons above average. In New York, grapes continued to make good development. A small amount of damage resulted from hail and wind in the Finger Lakes area during July but this was offset by improvement in the Chautauqua area. The set of fruit in Pennsylvania is very heavy and clusters are large. In Ohio, dry weather during July retarded growth but with rains the first week of August, prospects continue good. Harvest will start about the middle of September in the northern part of the State. Grapes in Michigan made good progress during July. The damage anticipated by black rot after the early July rains did not materialize and a good quality crop is expected.

Prospects in Arkansas were reduced during July by the hot, dry weather. Showers during the weekend of August 1 should be of some benefit. In Washington, additional winter damage to vineyards in the lower Yakima Valley is becoming evident. Prospects in this area are very irregular among the vineyards. Development of grapes is late this year and time of harvest is still uncertain.

CITRUS: Prospects for the 1954-55 citrus crops are generally good. Weather conditions in all areas during July were generally favorable for the development of the new crops. Harvest of the 1953-54 crop is completed except for California Valencias, summer grapefruit and lemons. Harvesting of Valencias in southern California and the harvesting of the large lemon crop continues.

Groves in Florida are in good condition and fruit for the 1954-55 crop is sizing normally. Soil moisture is ample. In Texas, water for irrigation is still plentiful and fruit is continuing to size well. Trees are in good condition. The damage from the tropical storm in late June was not as severe as indicated earlier. Some oranges will be ready for harvest by mid-September.

The set of citrus in Arizona is very good and the crop is sizing well. In California, some dropping of small fruit has occurred, but prospects for the new crop remain good.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is indicated at 73,000 tons compared with 92,400 tons in 1953 and the 1943-52 average of 85,010 tons. In California, prospects declined during July, as the early varieties failed to make satisfactory size and some fruit was lost from sunburn. The crop of late varieties now being shipped is very short. The Michigan crop is quite spotted, but the fruit is sizing well.

The California prune crop is estimated at 175,000 tons (dried basis), the same as a month ago, 20 percent above last year but 2 percent below average. While there are some reports of dropping, and of sunburn injury and brown rot in some areas, these losses were offset by good sizing.

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The prospective 1954 production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is estimated at 59,800 tons (fresh basis), one-third less than last year and only 54 percent of average. The indicated production increased slightly during July, reductions in Idaho and Eastern Washington being more than offset by an increase in Western Oregon. The drop continued heavy during July in Idaho and Eastern Washington. Harvest in Eastern Washington is expected to get underway about mid-August. In Western Oregon, the crop of Italians, while spotted, is heavy in many orchards. Harvest in this area will probably not start until after Labor Day.

PECANS: The pecan crop is forecast at 130,628,000 pounds, 38 percent under last year's record crop and 2 percent less than the 1942-53 average. Large declines from last year are expected in all major producing States except Texas where the 1953 crop was relatively light. Improved varieties are forecast at 63,250,000 pounds--39 percent under last year but 5 percent above average. Wild and seedling pecans are indicated at 67,378,000 pounds--38 percent below last year and 8 percent under average.

Georgia, the leading State in the production of improved varieties has a prospective crop of 34,000,000 pounds--40 percent less than last season, but only slightly under average. As a result of the extremely hot, dry weather during June and July, the drop has been heavy and the size of the nuts is expected to be small. Damage from shuck worm has been heavy in some areas. Weather has been favorable for controlling scab, which is a factor in favor of a good crop of the Schley variety. In Texas, the crop is expected to be 11 percent below last year; and 23 percent below average. The condition of the crop appears to be better in the northern part of Texas than in the southern part of the Plateau country. The Alabama crop is indicated to be 47 percent below last year but 15 percent above average. The set of nuts is relatively light and hot, dry weather caused above-normal drop. In Oklahoma the set of nuts is fairly heavy in the south central area but is light in the east central and northeastern areas. Tent caterpillars are noted in all sections and may cause extensive damage. Production in this State is indicated to be a little over half of last season, which was much above average. The crops in Mississippi and Arkansas are less than half of their last season's extremely heavy production.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California has prospects of a record almond crop of 48,300 tons, 25 percent above last year's production and 33 percent above average. Although a light crop of some varieties is indicated in scattered areas, a heavy crop is expected in the major producing districts.

Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is indicated at 77,200 tons--30 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. There have been some reports of heat injury and blight in some areas of California.

The crop of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 9,560 tons, almost double last season's production and a fifth larger than average. There are light crops in a few orchards, but in general a good crop is in prospect.

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FIGS, OLIVES AND AVOCADOS: In California, July weather was favorable for the development of figs and a good crop is expected.

The olive crop in California developed satisfactorily during the favorable weather in July. Total production is expected to be near average. With the exception of some orchards which have very heavy sets, olives are making good growth.

Harvest of summer varieties of avocados in California continues. At present most supplies are originating from the coastal regions.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots is estimated at 159,700 tons only about two-thirds as large as the 1953 crop and about three-fourths of average. Harvesting is completed in California with final outturn expected to be considerably below earlier prospects. In Washington, the second ranking State in production, hail damaged fruit in the Wenatchee Heights district. For the State as a whole, however, the crop is turning out somewhat above earlier appraisals. The Utah crop is nearly all harvested. Fruit ripened rapidly and harvest was rushed with some loss because of dropping from trees.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry production is estimated at 88,040 tons, about 4 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. The crop turned out much above earlier expectations in Oregon and production for the Nation is 9 percent above the July 1 forecast. Harvest, except for a few late areas and for the late varieties, was over by August 1.

In Oregon, weather conditions during early July were favorable for sizing and very little cracking occurred. Harvest in Washington extended over a longer period than usual. It was completed by August 1 in all areas except in the late localities of Wenatchee Valley. Weather conditions during harvest were favorable and the quality of the crop was very good. Generally, sizes averaged larger than expected earlier, although some small cherries were harvested in the Wenatchee district. Harvest in Montana is now underway. Cherries are generally large and of good quality.

In the Ontario district of New York, production was very satisfactory while in the Hudson Valley, the crop was very light. In Michigan, heavy rains in the southwestern area during early July caused some reduction from earlier prospects there. This, however, was more than offset by the larger production in the north-west area where the outturn was above earlier expectations.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is estimated at 103,720 tons--28,290 tons below the 1953 production and 4,230 tons below average. The forecast for July 1 was 106,290 tons. Most of the decline occurred in Michigan and Wisconsin, where the outturn was below the expectations of a month ago.

In Michigan, harvest started the first week of July and will be practically completed by August 10. In southwestern Michigan, the crop sized well and production was about the same as last year. In the central western area, production was above 1953. In northwestern Michigan, where the crop was light and varied considerably, the turnout was below earlier expectations. The Wisconsin crop was also below earlier expectations. The set varied widely by orchards and the number of cherries per

cluster averaged below normal. Although there was some hail during July in Dorr County, the damage to cherries was quite small. In New York the crop turned out slightly larger than estimated on July 1 despite some local damage from hail and high winds. In Pennsylvania, harvest was completed by late July. Production in Erie and York-Adams areas exceeded earlier expectations. The Ohio production was a little below earlier estimates.

In Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon, weather conditions during July were favorable for sizing and cherries were generally of good quality.

POTATOES: The 1954 potato crop, including winter, spring and summer potatoes already harvested, is now placed at 344,581,000 bushels...1 million bushels less than indicated a month ago. The prospective crop this year is 8 percent smaller than last year and 16 percent less than the 1943-52 average. Except for the short 1951 crop, production this year is indicated to be the smallest in 15 years.

Estimated production in the 29 late States, at 276.3 million bushels, is 5 percent less than in 1953. Compared with last year the eastern late States are down 6.4 million bushels, the central late States 2.5 million bushels and the western late States down 5.1 million bushels.

Prospects declined in Pennsylvania and Upstate New York during July, and indicated production for the 9 eastern late States is down slightly from the July 1 estimate. Output is expected to be 6 percent less than last season. Conditions in Maine point to a crop slightly smaller than last year, when vines were artificially killed in many fields in early September to prevent development of undesirably large sizes. Moisture shortages in Upstate New York potato areas reduced prospects slightly from a month ago, but a relatively good crop is indicated. In Pennsylvania, potato prospects deteriorated considerably during the month because of hot, dry weather, and the average yield per acre is expected to be the smallest since 1946. On Long Island, New York, July weather was unseasonably dry but irrigation supplied needed moisture and good yields are indicated.

In most of the important commercial areas of the 9 central late States, potatoes showed good progress during July except in Ohio and South Dakota where soil moisture shortages impaired growth. The prospective crop in this group of States is about the same as expected a month ago...4 percent smaller than in 1953. Growers in the Bay County area of Michigan and in the Twin Cities area of Minnesota; started digging early potatoes about mid-July and movement of the Wisconsin early crop was expected to start during the first week of August. In North Dakota, some early digging in the Gilby area of Grand Forks County was expected by mid-August or shortly thereafter.

In the 11 western late States, production is indicated to be 4 percent smaller than last year. In Idaho, relatively low temperatures in some sections toward the end of July tended to retard crop growth, and a hailstorm on July 14 damaged some fields in the Twin Falls area. In general, however, growing conditions were relatively favorable, and indicated production for this State is the same as estimated a month ago...3 percent less than in 1953. Irrigation water is short in Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, and yields are expected to average less than last year in each of these States. In central Oregon and in the Klamath Basin of Oregon. California, July weather was favorable for crop growth and potatoes made excellent

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progress during the month in these sections. Early potatoes from Washington started moving the first week in July, and early movement from the western Idaho-eastern Oregon section got underway about a week later. For these three States, total carlot movement of early potatoes to the end of July was about one-fourth larger than for the same period in 1953. Movement of early potatoes from the Gilchrest, Colorado area started in late July.

The 1954 crop in the 7 intermediate States is estimated at 14.6 million bushels -- 18 percent less than in 1953. Indicated production is down moderately from last month chiefly because of reduced prospects in New Jersey where soil moisture shortages have reduced yields. Drought also has reduced the crop in Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas.

Potatoes in the early States were nearly all harvested by the end of July. Total production in these States is now placed at 53,672,000 bushels -- 18 percent less than last season. The non-commercial or "farm" crop in these States turned out smaller than indicated a month ago in some of the southeastern and south central States and total production for the group is down slightly from the July 1 estimate.

SWEETPOTATOES: The sweetpotato crop is now placed at 30,939,000 bushels, the third smallest since 1881. Production this year is indicated to be 9 percent smaller than in 1953 and 39 percent less than the 10-year average. Total output is now expected to be 5 percent smaller than estimated on July 1. The increase over a month ago in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, are more than offset by declines elsewhere, notably in Texas.

There is no change from July 1 in the estimate of the Louisiana crop. Heavy rains July 29-30 in the commercial area in the southern part of the State were beneficial. While harvest has started in a small way, volume movement is not expected before late August or early September. In Texas, the drought curtailed prospective yields very sharply and the production indicated by August 1 conditions is only about three-fifths of the 1953 crop.

July rains improved prospects in the principal sweetpotato producing counties of North Carolina and in the commercial area on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. While harvest of early acreage in Virginia will be later than usual, supplies from that State are expected to be plentiful after mid-August. Although yield per acre prospects in North Carolina are close to last year and average, the prospective production is 11 percent below last year and 30 percent below average as a result of reduction in acreage.

In New Jersey, continued drought during July practically stopped vine growth and the indicated production as of August 1 is 12 percent less than a month earlier. The drought also reduced prospective yields in South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The estimate for the California crop is unchanged from July 1.

HOPS: Production of hops is forecast at 43,362,000 pounds, 4 percent above the 1953 crop but 19 percent below average. The decline in prospects for Idaho and Washington from a month ago was about offset by a better outlook in California. The forecast on July 1, was 43,475,000 pounds.

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Weather conditions in Idaho during July were favorable but the crop is late. In Washington, minimum temperatures have been too cool for normal growth. The damage from insects has been less than usual and quality is expected to be good. Temperatures in Oregon have been below normal and the growth of hops is somewhat delayed. Infestation of insects on all hops and mildew infection of late clusters have required considerable dusting in most areas. Growing conditions in California have been favorable this year. Mildew has not been serious and insects have been kept under control.

Harvest will start in early August in California and around the last 10 days of August in Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

SUGAR BEETS: A crop of 13,195,000 tons of sugar beets is forecast as of August 1, slightly above the July 1 forecast and 9 percent above last year's crop of 12,084,000 tons. The 1943-52 average was 9,877,000 tons.

Weather conditions in July were generally favorable for growth of sugar beets in the eastern part of the area and in western irrigated areas where sufficient irrigation water was available. Heat in July caused some damage to the crop in those areas short on irrigation water.

Yields are expected to be above average this year in all important producing States except Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado where yields at the present time are expected to be from 1 to 1½ tons below average.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects for sugarcane improved during July as local showers in Louisiana provided ample moisture for fairly good growth. The tropical storm which passed across southern Louisiana on July 29 and 30 brought heavy rains to the entire sugar belt with little or no wind damage reported. The mainland cane crop is now estimated at 6,844,000 tons, 11 percent below last year's crop of 7,661,000 tons but 6 percent above the 10-year average. Most of the reduction from last year's production is due to the smaller acreage for harvest as yields per acre are indicated to be only about a half ton below last year's 22.1 ton yield.

PASTURES: Condition of farm pasture feed deteriorated sharply during July under the influence of dry and extremely hot weather over much of the country. On August 1, condition of farm pastures averaged 59 percent of normal, the lowest for the date in 18 years. Extreme drought conditions were evident on the middle Atlantic seaboard, in large areas in the central part of the country, in the western edge of the central Great Plains, and in parts of the Southwest. Nationally, August 1 pasture feed was considerably better than the record lows of 40 and 42 percent reached in the great drought years 1934 and 1936, and was slightly better than in 1930 and 1933. Widespread rains in late July and early August temporarily improved pasture prospects in many areas, but additional moisture will be needed to fully restore growth.

On August 1, the largest area of extreme drought conditions extended from south central Illinois westward across the State of Missouri and included northern Arkansas, the northeastern half of Oklahoma, and southeastern Kansas (see pasture map, page 4). In Missouri, pasture conditions dropped sharply during July and on August 1 averaged 26 percent of normal, 57 points below the 10-year average.

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For Oklahoma, pasture condition was 43 points below average and for Kansas and Arkansas, 39 points. Scattered rains in late July and early August were helpful over much of this area, but soil moisture supplies have not been adequately replenished. More rain will be needed to assure substantial growth of pasture feed.

Two other large sections of extremely short pastures on August 1 included much of east central Texas and an area extending from central Wyoming down through eastern Colorado. In addition, pasture feed conditions were very poor over practically all the area from the central and lower Rocky Mountains eastward across the Mississippi half way up the Ohio Valley and southeastward almost to the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. In much of this area, pastures were aided by showers in late July and early August, but northern portions of the Gulf States and parts of the interior South were still dry at the end of the first week in August. Along the Central Atlantic Coast, drought conditions covered the section from lower New England southward through Virginia and northwestward to the central Great Lakes. Pasture condition was most extremely affected in New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania and spotted sections of Virginia. In New Jersey, where rainfall has been very light, pasture condition on August 1 was only 25 percent of normal and some 48 points below average for the date.

On the other hand, August 1 pasture condition was mostly good to excellent in New England and much of the area around the western Great Lakes. Pasture and ranges were likewise furnishing good feed for livestock in the northern tier of Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States. On the Pacific Coast, August 1 pasture condition was above average and about equal to last year's comparatively good August 1 condition. However, considerable sections of the Inter-mountain States were dry with feed short in some areas.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production showed a sharp seasonal downturn during July reflecting the much poorer pasture feed conditions and high temperatures over much of the country. July output of milk on farms totaled 11,625 million pounds, just slightly above the 11,603 million pounds produced in July last year, and the highest output for the month since 1947, but substantially below July in most years from 1942 through 1947. July 1954 output was down 8 percent from June, the sharpest downturn for this period since 1936. The average decline is 6 percent.

Milk production per cow on crop reporters' farms on August 1 averaged 17.43 pounds--the lowest output for the date since 1948, 2 percent below August 1 last year and only 3 percent above average for the date. In all regions, production per cow in crop reporters' herds on August 1 was below a year earlier. Decreases ranged from less than 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions to 3 percent in the North Atlantic and West and 4 percent in the West North Central and South Central sections. On August 1, output per cow in crop reporters' herds was 1 percent below average in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central areas, but in the other regions, production held above average by margins of 1 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the West, and 7 percent in the East North Central section. Among the States, August 1 output per cow was at a 30-year record high in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Virginia, and Oregon. The percentage of milk cows in production in crop reporters' herds nationally on August 1 averaged 72.9, the second lowest for the date since 1926.

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Among the 32 States making monthly milk production estimates, July output was a record high for the month in Wisconsin, California, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Idaho. Other States with July production just below record levels were Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi and South Carolina. On the other hand, July output was near the 15 to 25 year record low in all the Great Plains States, Iowa, West Virginia, and Montana. In Illinois, July production was the lowest for the month since 1937. Leading all States in milk production in July was Wisconsin with 1,554 million pounds, accounting for about one-eighth of the U.S. total; followed by Minnesota with 751 million; California, 622 million, Iowa 578 and Ohio with 554 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	July : average : 1943-52	July : 1953	June : 1954	July : 1954	State	July : average : 1943-52	July : 1953	June : 1954	July : 1954
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	92	94	102	91	S.C.	55	56	58	58
Pa.	484	516	558	515	Ga.	108	108	110	110
Ohio	517	542	592	554	Ky.	250	265	275	266
Ind.	366	368	392	376	Tenn.	236	255	259	265
Ill.	509	490	520	470	Ala.	129	134	127	128
Mich.	518	522	590	537	Miss.	147	148	162	156
Wis.	1,481	1,539	1,789	1,554	Ark.	141	126	144	141
Minn.	793	773	924	751	Okla.	228	178	185	171
Iowa	648	606	628	578	Texas	361	297	293	291
Mo.	417	423	452	437	Mont.	69	57	60	56
N.Dak.	227	211	220	205	Idaho	126	133	153	143
S.Dak.	175	154	166	150	Utah	63	65	71	65
Nebr.	258	233	239	222	Wash.	181	168	182	171
Kans.	263	231	252	226	Oreg.	136	129	136	132
Va.	181	192	194	194	Calif.	537	607	628	622
W.Va.	85	80	84	81	Other States	1,649	1,739	1,951	1,735
N.C.	147	164	167	174	U.S.	11,577	11,603	12,663	11,625

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Crop reporters this year were feeding grain and concentrates to cows in their milking herds at a record high August 1 rate of 4.22 pounds per cow. This is 3 percent above the previous high of 4.10 pounds last year and 16 percent above the 1944-53 average for the date. In areas where drought reduced pasture feed, farmers were supplementing heavily with grain and concentrates. On August 1, 73 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to cows in their milking herds, equal to last year's record high, and well above the average of 68 percent.

Regionally, grain and concentrate feeding rates were the highest for August 1 in the 11 years of record in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central areas. Compared with earlier records for August 1, the sharpest increase in rate of feeding was in the South Atlantic States. Crop reporters there were feeding 4.3 pounds per cow in herd--8 percent above last year's previous high. In the South Central region, the August 1 rate of 3.5 pounds was 6 percent above the 1952 previous

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record high and a half pound above last year. The new high in the West North Central region of 3.8 pounds per cow in herd was only 0.1 pound above last August 1, but well above earlier years. In the East North Central region, grain and concentrate feeding on August 1 averaged 4.4 pounds, just short of last year's record high. The North Atlantic States led all regions in rates of feeding, averaging 5.6 pounds, 2 percent above a year earlier, but 5 percent below the 1949 record high for the date. In the West, grain and concentrate feeding averaged 4.1 pounds, 9 percent below a year ago and 11 percent below the 1952 high for the date.

In the milk-selling areas, dairymen were feeding grain and concentrate rations worth an average of \$3.32 per 100 pounds in July--as compared to \$2.90 in cream-selling areas, both values being the lowest for the month since 1950. The milk-feed price ratio was 5 percent below both July a year ago and the 1933-52 average for the month, while the butterfat-feed price ratio for July was 9 percent below a year earlier and 13 percent below the longtime average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,766 million eggs in July, a record high production for the month--3 percent more than in July last year and 6 percent more than the 1943-52 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States. Increases from last year were 10 percent in the North Atlantic and the West, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Egg production reached a record level in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States. Egg production during the first 7 months of this year totaled 39,888 million eggs--3 percent more than in 1953 and 4 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in July was 15.6 eggs per layer, compared with 15.8 last year and the average of 14.7 eggs. Because of the hot, dry weather in July, the rate of lay in the North Central and South Central States was below that of July last year. Decreases of 1 percent in the East North Central and 4 percent in the West North Central and South Central States more than offset an increase of 2 percent in all other areas. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 7 months of this year was 116.2 eggs, compared with 115.6 last year and the average of 106.9 eggs.

There were about 305 million layers in farm flocks in July--4 percent more than in July last year and about equal to the average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic, where they were down 1 percent. Increases from last year were 8 percent in the West, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the South Central States. The seasonal decrease in layers from July 1 to August 1 was 1.0 percent, compared with 2.6 percent last year and the average of 5.7 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled about 587 million--up 3 percent from a year ago, but down 1 percent from average. Holdings in all parts of the country were larger than a year ago, except in the South Atlantic where they decreased 1 percent. Increases from a year ago were 1 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 5 percent in the East North Central and 7 percent in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 are estimated at about 283 million--the same as a year earlier, but 5 percent below average. Larger holdings in the North Central States and the West offset decreases, in other parts of the country. Increases from a year earlier were 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the West North Central States. Decreases were 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States. There was no change in the South Central States. On August 1, about 48 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flocks this fall and winter compared with 49 percent a year ago and the average of 50 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Western	: States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52(Av.)	43,689	56,473	80,730	28,830	56,958	28,805	295,484
1953	56,095	55,467	71,490	29,087	47,253	29,540	288,932
1954	61,035	58,907	73,337	28,910	48,967	32,145	303,301

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52(Av.)	47,024	63,686	92,420	25,765	45,625	22,895	297,415
1953	55,209	62,384	84,251	23,659	34,948	22,418	282,869
1954	51,648	64,391	85,680	23,116	35,095	23,331	283,261

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52(Av.)	90,713	120,159	173,150	54,595	102,582	51,699	592,899
1953	111,304	117,851	155,741	52,746	82,201	51,958	571,801
1954	112,683	123,298	159,017	52,026	84,062	55,476	586,562

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Number						
1943-52(Av.)	48.8	47.6	47.1	40.6	38.0	48.4	45.2
1953	51.4	50.1	52.1	44.4	43.4	53.3	49.5
1954	53.2	48.7	46.6	45.5	39.0	54.0	47.8

1/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices recieved by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 34.4 cents per dozen, compared with 47.7 cents last year. Shell egg markets during July opened firm, but closed with a weak tone. Sharp price advances on large eggs early in the month were partially offset by later declines. Quality and production were adversely affected by extreme hot weather. Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 22.4 cents per pound live weight on July 15, compared with 26.4 cents on July 15 a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 17.3 cents and commercial broilers 25.4 cents, compared with 23.0 and 28.3 cents, respectively, in mid-July last year. Live and processed poultry markets were steady to firm on heavy weight young chickens, but were barely steady to weak on liberal offerings of lighter weights. Hens opened weak, closing in a steadier position under lighter receipts and improved demand.

Turkey prices averaged 28.6 cents per pound live weight on July 15, compared with 32.3 cents per pound a year earlier. Turkey markets during July were weak with price trends lower. Offerings were more than ample to light demand. The mid-July cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.88 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.83 a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

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CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	36.9	39.0	37.0	470	546	555
N.H.	43.1	43.0	44.0	557	645	704
Vt.	42.2	42.0	42.0	2,573	2,814	2,982
Mass.	44.0	46.0	46.0	1,672	1,610	1,656
R.I.	40.8	45.0	45.0	309	315	315
Conn.	43.6	45.0	46.0	1,901	1,620	1,748
N.Y.	39.6	44.0	44.0	25,627	29,216	30,976
N.J.	45.2	54.5	46.0	8,442	10,355	9,200
Pa.	43.8	42.0	40.0	58,603	56,574	53,880
Ohio	49.7	55.0	54.0	175,990	194,205	198,288
Ind.	49.5	51.5	48.0	223,198	241,690	225,264
Ill.	51.6	54.0	45.0	453,683	500,472	400,365
Mich.	37.5	45.5	46.0	62,532	80,262	85,192
Wis.	45.6	58.5	57.0	116,546	149,643	153,102
Minn.	42.2	48.0	48.0	230,537	268,704	266,016
Iowa	50.2	53.0	50.0	540,655	581,145	509,850
Mo.	35.6	33.5	18.0	149,527	136,412	77,688
N.Dak.	21.4	22.5	21.0	25,407	25,740	26,901
S.Dak.	26.6	34.5	28.0	102,287	135,206	111,944
Nebr.	30.2	28.0	25.0	229,904	204,176	171,350
Kans.	25.2	21.5	16.0	69,868	50,869	34,448
Del.	34.3	39.0	37.0	4,656	6,474	6,401
Md.	40.5	45.0	43.0	18,631	20,385	19,479
Va.	36.2	27.0	34.0	38,619	24,840	30,974
W.Va.	38.1	37.0	41.0	10,507	7,067	7,995
N.C.	27.9	27.0	27.0	61,914	57,699	57,699
S.C.	18.5	19.5	13.0	26,280	23,146	15,431
Ga.	14.0	20.0	12.0	44,973	58,200	35,964
Fla.	12.3	16.5	16.5	7,830	9,884	9,686
Ky.	33.4	35.5	32.0	75,854	71,106	68,576
Tenn.	27.6	29.5	24.0	60,606	52,894	46,056
Ala.	16.8	22.0	16.0	44,784	47,806	35,808
Miss.	18.7	22.0	22.0	40,967	32,934	36,894
Ark.	19.5	17.0	14.5	25,414	11,849	11,324
La.	17.8	20.0	19.5	16,170	10,920	12,772
Okla.	18.2	14.0	9.0	21,783	6,412	3,258
Texas	17.2	16.5	16.0	51,266	33,874	35,152
Mont.	15.2	20.0	17.0	2,723	3,340	2,890
Idaho	49.0	55.0	56.0	1,558	2,640	2,856
Wyo.	16.9	21.0	16.0	1,031	1,113	928
Colo.	22.9	33.0	24.0	14,030	13,233	7,608
N.Mex.	14.6	15.0	15.0	1,678	1,275	1,335
Ariz.	12.4	15.0	15.0	389	510	525
Utah	33.0	41.0	37.0	929	1,599	1,480
Nev.	33.5	40.0	43.0	78	120	86
Wash.	52.1	60.0	59.0	1,028	1,260	1,593
Oreg.	39.3	45.0	43.0	1,171	1,080	1,204
Calif.	33.1	36.0	48.0	2,308	2,736	7,680
U.S.	35.7	39.6	35.2	3,057,464	3,176,615	2,824,078

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1954

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

WINTER WHEAT

		Yield per acre		Production		
State	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	25.7	29.5	30.0	9,283	13,894	10,320
N.J.	23.2	25.0	27.0	1,660	2,025	1,755
Pa.	21.5	24.0	27.0	19,115	20,688	19,548
Ohio	22.9	29.0	27.0	47,616	69,136	47,628
Ind.	20.8	28.0	30.0	30,983	46,144	38,070
Ill.	19.8	27.0	28.5	29,851	56,781	44,346
Mich.	25.0	29.5	29.0	28,177	44,692	29,870
Wis.	22.7	24.0	23.0	705	720	644
Minn.	19.1	20.5	15.0	1,620	1,414	570
Iowa	19.2	20.0	18.0	3,768	2,500	1,890
Mo.	17.2	26.0	30.5	22,932	41,028	38,491
S. Dak.	14.8	15.0	15.0	4,272	6,360	5,145
Nebr.	19.4	22.5	20.0	74,187	85,005	61,960
Kans.	15.9	12.5	18.0	203,970	144,662	172,908
Del.	18.7	19.5	23.0	1,154	1,072	1,150
Md.	19.4	20.5	24.5	6,154	5,268	5,292
Va.	18.1	21.0	24.0	7,667	7,119	6,192
W. Va.	18.4	22.0	23.5	1,366	1,342	1,128
N. C.	16.7	20.5	21.5	6,915	8,200	6,794
S. C.	15.4	18.0	20.0	2,958	3,636	3,080
Ga.	14.2	18.5	18.0	2,122	2,960	1,836
Ky.	15.9	22.0	24.0	4,768	6,974	5,016
Tenn.	14.4	19.0	18.5	4,098	5,795	3,959
Ala.	16.1	22.0	22.0	211	418	528
Miss.	21.7	26.5	27.0	233	1,192	837
Ark.	14.4	19.0	26.0	396	1,425	1,508
Okla.	13.3	12.0	15.0	75,634	70,776	70,770
Texas	11.8	8.5	10.0	57,221	23,035	31,160
Mont.	20.2	20.0	21.0	27,679	28,500	29,925
Idaho	24.5	27.0	26.0	19,278	20,817	18,252
Wyo.	19.1	17.0	12.0	4,378	5,338	2,640
Colo.	18.4	15.5	10.0	38,977	40,502	15,160
N. Mex.	8.7	5.0	5.5	3,063	515	368
Ariz.	23.3	26.0	28.0	591	598	588
Utah	19.0	17.0	15.0	5,259	5,814	3,795
Nev.	26.7	26.0	25.0	133	104	100
Wash.	27.5	30.5	31.5	53,592	61,732	58,653
Oreg.	26.2	28.5	29.0	19,813	28,044	22,823
Calif.	18.7	19.0	23.0	11,178	11,286	11,201
U.S.	17.7	18.8	20.4	832,977	877,511	775,900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

August 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
August 1, 1954

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indi- cated	Average	1953	Indi- cated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Wis.	23.7	22.5	24.0	1,368	900	792
Minn.	17.1	16.0	15.0	17,321	14,624	10,140
Iowa	17.9	18.0	16.0	221	126	224
N.Dak.	14.1	11.0	11.5	105,568	89,265	76,521
S.Dak.	11.9	8.5	10.0	35,541	25,126	23,060
Nebr.	14.0	12.5	9.0	917	975	576
Mont.	14.9	18.5	15.0	48,904	85,674	48,630
Idaho	31.1	30.0	32.0	15,873	25,530	14,976
Wyo.	17.2	15.0	11.0	1,482	1,485	770
Colo.	18.4	20.0	15.0	2,227	1,820	645
N.Mex.	14.6	13.5	14.0	296	230	210
Utah	32.6	33.0	39.0	2,477	3,267	2,436
Nev.	28.1	28.0	28.0	366	364	308
Wash.	22.3	24.5	25.0	14,851	22,418	6,975
Oreg.	24.1	26.5	26.0	5,329	6,254	2,938
U.S.	15.2	14.6	13.4	253,044	278,058	189,201

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indi- cated	Average	1953	Indi- cated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Minn.	15.7	9.5	8.0	780	133	152
N.Dak.	14.1	7.0	8.0	31,547	12,096	11,752
S.Dak.	12.2	6.0	7.0	3,159	738	532
3 States	13.9	7.0	8.0	35,486	12,967	12,436

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
					<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Average 1943-52	541,824	185,519	215,775	36,096	142,291	1,121,506
1953	490,353	242,134	223,072	13,883	199,094	1,168,536
1954 2/	461,641	194,595	163,148	12,953	145,200	977,537

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1954.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.
as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD** August 10, 1954
August 1, 1954 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.1	45.0	42.0	3,233	4,185	4,200
N.H.	35.8	37.0	38.0	216	148	152
Vt.	33.0	32.0	36.0	1,250	928	1,044
Mass.	31.7	39.0	36.0	176	117	108
R.I.	31.0	33.0	33.0	31	33	33
Conn.	31.7	31.0	33.0	149	124	132
N.Y.	34.2	39.0	40.0	23,990	26,130	29,480
N.J.	31.9	37.0	38.0	1,335	1,480	1,520
Pa.	32.1	37.0	41.0	24,481	27,380	32,472
Ohio	36.5	42.0	45.0	42,426	47,418	54,360
Ind.	34.6	36.5	46.0	46,155	46,209	61,134
Ill.	39.0	37.0	44.0	138,234	115,070	143,704
Mich.	35.9	35.0	38.0	50,243	48,300	53,504
Wis.	44.7	41.5	44.0	127,907	122,550	127,336
Minn.	38.0	31.5	37.0	187,584	161,910	192,067
Iowa	36.6	26.0	39.0	208,234	154,648	238,914
Mo.	23.8	25.5	40.0	37,766	31,977	55,680
N.Dak.	28.2	31.0	28.0	62,424	56,513	58,184
S.Dak.	30.5	25.5	31.0	96,048	94,248	121,489
Nebr.	25.6	18.5	31.0	60,837	43,124	75,144
Kans.	21.6	21.5	33.0	26,557	22,833	33,990
Del.	30.3	34.0	34.0	184	272	272
Md.	32.2	34.0	40.0	1,384	1,870	2,600
Va.	29.1	32.5	38.0	4,014	5,070	6,802
W.Va.	28.1	28.5	34.0	1,720	1,425	1,870
N.C.	29.4	38.5	38.5	10,749	16,093	18,518
S.C.	26.1	32.0	31.0	16,580	21,056	23,467
Ga.	25.7	33.0	31.0	13,523	21,747	20,646
Fla.	19.9	30.0	30.0	575	1,200	1,080
Ky.	23.4	30.5	32.0	2,188	3,874	4,800
Tenn.	26.0	32.0	31.0	5,726	8,576	8,711
Ala.	25.0	32.0	28.0	4,140	6,240	6,440
Miss.	29.5	40.0	40.0	8,300	10,680	16,000
Ark.	28.0	35.0	38.0	6,486	7,315	10,716
La.	27.2	32.0	34.0	2,464	2,400	3,332
Okla.	18.9	21.5	24.0	16,980	11,588	17,856
Texas	20.9	27.0	22.5	26,309	39,150	42,412
Mont.	33.3	34.0	31.5	11,871	11,356	12,190
Idaho	42.5	42.0	43.0	7,790	8,400	9,976
Wyo.	30.8	28.5	24.0	4,536	4,332	3,840
Colo.	30.2	29.5	26.0	6,008	5,192	3,614
N.Mex.	21.4	21.0	29.0	800	420	551
Ariz.	39.6	53.0	50.0	430	583	550
Utah	44.5	47.0	43.0	2,123	1,974	1,849
Nev.	40.8	43.0	39.0	343	344	312
Wash.	46.5	50.0	50.0	7,033	6,550	7,650
Oreg.	28.7	30.7	34.5	9,582	7,959	12,282
Calif.	29.6	31.0	35.0	5,163	5,425	6,200
U.S.	33.3	30.9	36.4	1,316,359	1,216,416	1,529,283

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1954

August 1, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1943-52	1943-52	1954	1954
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16.2	16.0	15.0	122	80	105
N.J.	17.7	18.0	18.0	281	486	558
Pa.	16.2	17.0	15.0	427	323	255
Ohio	20.1	20.5	21.5	20,674	21,238	25,327
Ind.	20.7	21.0	21.0	31,488	36,855	39,606
Ill.	22.7	20.5	19.0	80,946	76,896	80,693
Mich.	18.3	19.0	20.0	1,736	2,090	2,560
Wis.	13.8	14.5	14.5	526	812	1,030
Minn.	16.3	20.5	19.5	12,754	27,696	38,727
Iowa	21.0	21.5	21.5	35,527	34,336	46,118
Mo.	18.1	14.0	11.0	17,372	25,536	22,352
N.Dak.	11.4	13.5	13.0	179	310	1,105
S.Dak.	14.2	18.0	16.0	541	1,566	2,816
Nebr.	20.0	18.5	16.0	820	1,942	3,040
Kans.	12.6	8.0	5.5	3,802	3,968	2,470
Del.	13.2	16.5	16.0	689	1,056	1,152
Md.	14.8	19.0	17.0	800	1,805	1,904
Va.	16.2	16.0	17.0	1,914	2,672	3,077
N.C.	13.8	14.5	15.5	3,559	3,814	4,480
S.C.	10.0	11.0	11.5	456	1,430	1,955
Ga.	9.1	12.0	10.5	160	600	598
Fla.	---	18.0	18.0	---	216	324
Ky.	16.8	13.0	16.0	1,740	1,248	1,536
Tenn.	17.5	13.5	17.0	2,200	2,025	2,975
Ala.	16.5	20.5	19.0	921	1,886	1,976
Miss.	15.2	12.0	12.5	3,333	3,000	5,938
Ark.	17.0	11.0	11.5	6,859	7,315	9,718
La.	14.2	16.0	15.0	434	640	900
Okla.	9.8	10.0	6.0	285	500	282
U.S.	19.9	18.3	17.5	230,649	262,341	303,577

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1943-52	1943-52	1954	1954
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	1/1,683	2,170	2,150	1/1,281	3,255	3,440
Wash.	1,752	1,635	1,575	21,378	22,072	21,892
Oreg.	1,026	1,010	1,220	17,026	6,868	7,320
Calif.	1,576	1,525	1,700	14,129	9,608	10,710
U.S.	1,385	1,488	1,560	53,686	41,803	43,362

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.
as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**
August 1, 1954 August 10, 1954
3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	30.3	33.0	28.0	134	99	84
N.Y.	27.9	30.0	31.0	2,524	1,920	2,387
N.J.	33.1	35.0	38.0	464	665	760
Pa.	33.9	39.0	44.0	4,606	6,045	8,800
Ohio	27.6	33.0	34.0	578	660	2,108
Ind.	24.8	27.5	34.0	738	605	1,564
Ill.	27.5	32.5	34.0	957	715	1,734
Mich.	29.6	31.5	35.0	3,648	2,142	3,815
Wis.	34.7	35.0	35.0	6,119	2,800	3,010
Minn.	25.5	25.5	26.5	25,838	25,500	28,885
Iowa	26.0	23.0	30.0	679	161	480
Mo.	21.5	29.5	29.0	1,594	2,832	6,119
N.Dak.	21.0	23.0	24.0	48,529	46,460	72,240
S.Dak.	19.1	17.0	19.0	25,172	8,007	8,949
Nebr.	19.0	19.0	19.0	9,989	3,629	6,536
Kans.	16.9	14.0	21.0	6,419	1,568	8,400
Del.	28.6	31.5	30.0	312	315	330
Md.	31.3	34.0	37.0	2,245	2,482	2,886
Va.	30.1	33.0	37.0	2,406	2,871	3,774
W.Va.	28.8	33.5	35.5	302	469	568
N.C.	27.2	37.5	35.0	1,035	1,650	1,855
S.C.	23.3	27.5	26.5	476	468	450
Ga.	21.7	25.0	25.0	140	225	200
Ky.	23.9	27.0	29.0	1,558	2,295	2,726
Tenn.	19.0	20.0	21.0	1,477	1,500	1,659
Ark.	19.8	24.0	25.0	125	168	325
Ola.	15.3	19.0	18.0	1,930	741	4,320
Texas	15.6	19.5	17.5	2,628	1,755	3,150
Mont.	25.8	27.5	27.0	17,161	15,125	34,884
Idaho	35.0	32.0	34.0	11,739	10,752	18,836
Wyo.	30.3	28.0	22.0	4,230	3,332	3,608
Colo.	24.8	28.5	20.0	15,048	9,804	5,500
N.Mex.	20.0	20.5	22.0	555	390	330
Ariz.	45.0	55.0	47.0	4,764	7,755	12,596
Utah	44.8	44.0	42.0	5,973	6,380	7,980
Nev.	34.9	39.0	35.0	739	741	770
Wash.	35.0	38.0	36.0	5,175	3,914	20,520
Oreg.	33.6	37.0	35.0	9,843	11,137	18,655
Calif.	30.9	34.0	37.0	46,926	52,938	70,855
U.S.	25.3	28.2	28.9	274,955	241,015	372,648

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1954

as of
August 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
N.Y.	18.0	19.5	21.0	233	214	315
N.J.	17.5	19.0	19.5	222	190	234
Pa.	15.3	18.0	20.0	353	216	300
Ohio	16.6	19.0	18.5	462	380	777
Ind.	13.2	15.5	16.5	826	930	1,782
Ill.	13.0	14.0	18.0	636	560	1,872
Mich.	13.8	14.5	15.0	827	667	825
Wis.	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,009	529	504
Minn.	13.7	15.0	14.0	2,108	1,875	1,330
Iowa	14.6	14.5	16.0	178	116	128
Mo.	11.4	14.0	16.0	422	448	736
N.Dak.	11.9	17.0	16.5	2,674	3,349	4,900
S.Dak.	12.0	12.5	13.5	4,400	2,975	2,376
Nebr.	10.0	9.0	10.0	2,854	1,224	1,550
Kans.	10.5	9.5	11.0	628	361	836
Del.	13.7	14.5	15.0	236	188	210
Md.	14.6	16.0	16.5	234	208	248
Va.	13.9	16.0	16.0	362	256	352
W.Va.	13.0	14.0	13.5	38	28	27
N.C.	12.4	14.5	14.0	284	232	266
S.C.	10.2	10.5	12.0	102	136	216
Ga.	9.4	10.5	10.5	67	105	84
Ky.	13.2	14.0	16.5	386	406	512
Tenn.	10.2	11.5	11.5	267	322	288
Okla.	7.8	7.5	7.5	519	712	862
Texas	8.4	9.0	8.0	206	315	280
Mont.	11.4	14.0	13.0	203	112	169
Idaho	14.3	15.0	15.0	60	45	60
Wyo.	10.0	12.0	11.0	93	48	66
Colo.	8.7	8.0	6.0	487	232	366
N.Mex.	8.7	9.0	10.0	52	27	40
Utah	9.6	9.0	9.0	70	54	54
Wash.	11.4	12.5	12.0	177	138	264
Oreg.	13.3	14.5	11.5	361	304	368
Calif.	11.4	12.0	12.0	114	96	96
U.S.	11.9	13.0	13.7	22,149	17,998	23,293

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand bags 1/</u>		
Miss.	---	2,450	2,650	---	1,715	2,782
Ark.	2,157	2,425	2,350	7,651	11,786	13,700
La.	1,806	2,050	2,150	10,677	12,156	13,394
Texas	2,126	2,600	2,550	10,162	14,924	15,810
Calif.	3,102	2,900	3,400	8,322	11,948	15,674
U.S.	2,172	2,460	2,565	37,022	52,529	61,360

1/Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	harvest	1943-52	cated	1943-52	cated			
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954			
	Thousand acres			Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Ind.	2	2	3	29.2	28.0	26.0	44	56	78
Mo.	36	34	60	19.3	15.0	14.0	707	510	840
S. Dak.	45	28	25	12.8	20.0	16.0	567	560	400
Nebr.	106	182	260	19.8	16.0	16.0	2,166	2,912	4,160
Kans.	1,475	1,915	2,949	18.2	16.0	12.0	28,546	30,640	35,388
N. C.	1/18	59	86	1/26.5	24.0	28.0	1/486	1,416	2,408
S. C.	1/4	6	8	1/17.4	17.0	16.5	1/79	102	132
Ala.	1/24	25	30	1/16.9	18.0	16.5	1/414	450	495
Ark.	12	22	29	16.2	14.0	12.0	210	308	348
La.	2	2	2	16.2	16.0	14.0	28	32	28
Okla.	689	613	533	13.2	12.5	9.0	9,546	7,662	4,797
Texas	4,249	2,836	4,538	18.5	19.5	16.5	79,379	55,198	74,877
Colo.	186	167	72	13.8	10.5	8.0	2,660	1,754	576
N. Mex.	254	106	109	12.5	13.0	9.0	3,707	1,378	981
Ariz.	52	41	78	40.1	46.0	45.0	2,085	1,886	3,510
Calif.	104	99	156	39.1	42.0	43.0	4,064	4,158	6,708
U. S.	7,254	6,137	8,938	18.2	17.8	15.2	134,600	109,022	135,726

1/Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indi-	Average	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	1943-52	cated	1943-52	1943-52	cated	cated
	1953	1954	1953	1953	1954	1954
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7.4	10.0	7.0	50	20	14
Wis.	12.6	12.5	12.5	149	88	62
Minn.	10.0	8.5	9.5	12,600	9,265	9,424
Iowa	12.7	9.5	10.0	1,239	238	240
N. Dak.	8.0	8.0	8.0	12,636	18,936	26,128
S. Dak.	9.0	9.0	8.5	4,680	6,264	7,752
Kans.	6.2	4.5	6.5	550	22	32
Texas	7.1	7.0	5.5	819	868	578
Mont.	7.1	9.5	5.0	1,104	380	775
Ariz.	25.0	---	33.0	469	---	99
Calif.	22.2	30.5	30.0	2,720	732	1,140
U. S.	9.3	6.4	8.4	37,232	36,813	46,244

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1954
3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

ALFALFA HAY							
State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	
		Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	1.42	1.35	1.50	9	11		12
N.H.	2.01	1.80	2.05	11	13		14
Vt.	2.02	1.95	2.15	53	62		80
Mass.	2.23	2.00	2.30	32	38		48
R.I.	2.24	2.50	2.45	2	5		5
Conn.	2.34	2.30	2.35	62	76		82
N.Y.	2.04	2.20	2.10	775	889		848
N.J.	2.20	2.25	1.95	159	176		170
Pa.	1.93	1.95	1.80	589	720		697
Ohio	1.87	1.95	1.80	852	1,102		1,129
Ind.	1.86	1.90	1.70	784	857		904
Ill.	2.25	2.20	2.10	1,456	1,921		2,255
Mich.	1.58	1.70	1.65	1,666	1,768		1,798
Wis.	2.14	2.25	2.30	2,766	4,212		4,522
Minn.	2.08	2.40	2.15	2,591	4,111		3,904
Iowa	2.22	2.30	2.10	2,080	2,502		2,650
Mo.	2.52	1.95	1.80	789	665		718
N.Dak.	1.42	1.75	1.55	419	1,284		1,423
S.Dak.	1.55	1.75	1.40	865	2,312		2,442
Nebr.	2.02	1.70	1.60	2,304	2,859		3,014
Kans.	2.03	1.55	1.70	1,883	1,727		2,480
Del.	2.18	2.15	1.90	14	15		13
Md.	2.04	2.00	1.55	118	136		108
Va.	2.20	1.95	1.90	231	326		359
W.Va.	1.93	1.75	1.80	115	126		137
N.C.	2.10	2.00	2.05	76	140		160
Ga.	1.71	2.00	1.60	10	22		21
Ky.	1.98	1.80	1.75	468	356		402
Tenn.	1.99	1.95	1.85	296	203		231
Ala.	1.70	1.80	1.60	25	22		16
Miss.	1.95	1.60	1.80	70	18		31
Ark.	2.27	2.00	2.00	174	56		78
La.	1.94	2.00	1.95	39	44		49
Okla.	1.90	1.85	1.75	728	764		1,012
Texas	2.42	2.05	2.00	436	533		670
Mont.	1.61	1.75	1.65	1,105	1,374		1,308
Idaho	2.60	2.95	2.65	1,946	2,363		2,165
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.45	548	628		536
Colo.	2.18	2.30	1.80	1,386	1,663		1,237
N.Mex.	2.80	2.90	2.60	350	406		416
Ariz.	2.70	3.10	2.70	560	567		535
Utah	2.37	2.60	2.20	931	1,035		893
Nev.	2.65	2.90	2.90	280	307		307
Wash.	2.20	2.25	2.10	666	752		701
Oreg.	2.63	2.70	2.60	610	632		614
Calif.	4.54	4.50	4.50	4,429	4,576		4,761
U.S.	2.21	2.19	2.02	35,759	44,374		45,955

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1954

as of
August 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.13	1.15	1.25	523	470	526
N.H.	1.37	1.35	1.50	234	192	212
Vt.	1.48	1.40	1.60	842	704	789
Mass.	1.70	1.70	1.80	346	284	304
R.I.	1.59	1.80	1.70	27	34	31
Conn.	1.66	1.70	1.70	233	212	211
N.Y.	1.61	1.70	1.65	4,085	3,618	3,440
N.J.	1.64	1.70	1.45	210	206	174
Pa.	1.42	1.50	1.35	2,726	2,667	2,352
Ohio	1.37	1.45	1.20	2,611	2,775	2,204
Ind.	1.25	1.30	1.05	1,308	1,358	954
Ill.	1.38	1.35	1.20	1,969	1,843	1,507
Mich.	1.28	1.35	1.30	1,654	1,512	1,482
Wis.	1.57	1.75	1.70	3,884	3,243	2,929
Minn.	1.46	1.60	1.50	1,639	1,563	1,422
Iowa	1.43	1.45	1.25	3,239	3,731	3,024
Mo.	1.09	.90	.80	1,324	1,015	812
S.Dak.	1.20	1.40	2/	32	46	2/
Nebr.	1.22	1.00	1.00	103	229	195
Kans.	1.23	.95	1.00	133	124	113
Del.	1.46	1.55	1.20	44	48	36
Md.	1.34	1.40	1.10	392	426	321
Va.	1.18	1.20	1.05	552	498	414
W.Va.	1.22	1.15	1.05	558	513	445
N.C.	1.14	1.10	1.10	110	108	101
Ga.	.96	1.00	.95	12	20	19
Ky.	1.24	1.25	1.05	536	432	291
Tenn.	1.16	1.15	1.10	208	155	148
Ala.	.88	.90	.80	13	20	18
Miss.	1.14	1.10	1.10	41	66	73
Ark.	1.08	.85	.80	33	19	16
La.	1.14	1.40	1.10	30	36	30
Mont.	1.29	1.25	1.25	305	356	345
Idaho	1.33	1.30	1.35	174	151	157
Wyo.	1.18	1.30	1.00	116	172	125
Colo.	1.44	1.45	1.30	224	190	161
N.Mex.	1.35	1.35	1.40	19	20	21
Utah	1.67	1.85	1.60	54	56	53
Nev.	1.33	1.40	1.10	56	60	47
Wash.	2.08	2.20	2.10	412	462	433
Oreg.	1.79	1.90	1.75	225	217	196
U.S.	1.41	1.44	1.33	31,236	29,851	26,131

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Estimate discontinued -- included in Other Hay.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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as of

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LESPEDEZA HAY

		Yield per acre		Production			
State	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated	
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954	
		Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	1.10	0.95	0.70	112	86		68
Ill.	1.08	.80	.60	141	86		56
Mo.	1.07	.75	.25	1,613	224		225
Kans.	1.10	.80	.70	122	16		22
Del.	1.22	1.25	1.15	22	25		21
Md.	1.18	1.25	1.00	57	71		60
Va.	1.06	.75	.85	534	348		445
W.Va.	1.06	.95	1.00	36	35		41
N.C.	1.07	.85	.90	554	415		479
S.C.	.89	.80	.75	207	177		152
Ga.	.85	.90	.80	165	176		134
Ky.	1.10	.95	.95	888	763		725
Tenn.	1.02	.95	.90	1,085	884		778
Ala.	.90	.90	.85	107	130		121
Miss.	1.06	1.00	.95	340	271		253
Ark.	.98	.75	.65	639	259		211
La.	1.17	1.10	1.00	120	89		75
Okla.	1.06	.95	.70	110	74		49
U.S.	1.05	.89	.76	6,851	4,129		3,915

WILD HAY

		Yield per acre		Production			
State	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated	
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954	
		Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	1.21	1.25	1.35	118	69		68
Minn.	1.10	1.15	1.15	1,318	915		879
Iowa	1.20	1.20	1.15	92	56		63
Mo.	1.07	.70	.60	152	88		79
N.Dak.	.84	.90	.85	2,056	2,234		2,004
S.Dak.	.70	.75	.65	2,217	2,597		2,161
Nebr.	.74	.65	.65	2,285	2,288		2,334
Kans.	1.07	.75	.75	704	509		520
Ark.	.99	.75	.75	178	168		180
Okla.	1.12	.95	.85	491	391		329
Texas	.97	1.05	.70	181	192		122
Mont.	.80	.80	.80	681	761		700
Idaho	1.08	1.05	1.00	149	140		126
Wyo.	.80	.85	.45	400	388		199
Colo.	.96	1.05	.80	431	437		250
N.Mex.	.78	.55	.75	18	15		18
Utah	1.20	1.10	.95	122	113		97
Nev.	1.03	1.00	.50	242	214		105
Wash.	1.22	1.30	1.25	64	68		62
Oreg.	1.12	1.15	1.05	339	388		346
Calif.	1.23	1.30	1.20	186	185		170
U.S.	.85	.82	.75	12,423	12,216		10,812

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORT

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as of

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BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	903	1,100	920	63	99	55
New York	1,036	1,150	1,050	1,416	1,518	1,522
Michigan	896	1,050	1,020	4,192	3,906	4,590
Total N.E.	922	1,072	1,026	5,690	5,523	6,167
Nebraska	1,516	1,850	1,700	1,014	1,258	1,326
Montana	1,396	1,750	1,650	262	175	248
Idaho	1,712	1,900	1,850	2,368	2,850	3,052
Wyoming	1,365	1,550	1,250	1,125	946	825
Washington	1,444	1,800	1,900	113	414	779
Total N.W.	1,554	1,809	1,707	4,893	5,643	6,230
Colorado	724	1,015	775	2,007	2,274	1,806
New Mexico	283	300	750	384	150	270
Arizona	505	525	600	62	42	54
Utah	503	650	500	45	52	65
Total S.W.	587	868	754	2,501	2,518	2,195
California:						
Large Lima	1,521	1,857	1,900	1,212	1,263	1,387
Baby Lima	1,552	1,950	1,800	1,061	702	720
Other	1,201	1,377	1,250	2,243	2,465	2,638
Total California	1,347	1,565	1,465	4,516	4,430	4,745
United States	1,037	1,296	1,223	17,600	18,114	19,337

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	957	1,150	1,200	39	46	60
N.Dak.	1,024	1,400	1,200	100	70	84
Mont.	1,217	1,120	1,300	230	67	52
Idaho	1,300	1,275	1,350	1,668	1,148	1,404
Wyo	1,256	1,600	1,500	43	96	60
Colo.	913	1,100	1,000	146	66	60
Wash.	1,261	1,300	1,400	2,837	1,625	2,044
Oreg.	1,115	1,100	950	299	154	4/57
Calif.	3/1,112	1,300	1,250	3/158	78	88
U.S.	1,238	1,272	1,353	5,519	3,350	4/3,909

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

4/ Acres for harvest decreased since July 1 to 6,000 acres in Oregon and 289,000 acres for the United States.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE**

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

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as of
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PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/ Harvested		For	Yield per acre Average		Indi-	Production		Indi-
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	119	110	106	1,380	1,990	1,950	202,623	218,900	206,700
N.C.	269	177	169	1,139	1,530	1,485	300,811	270,810	250,965
Tenn.	7	3	3	778	600	675	5,098	1,800	2,025
TOTAL (Va.-									
N.C. area)	424	290	278	1,222	1,695	1,654	508,532	491,510	459,690
S.C.	28	10	12	676	780	780	17,612	7,800	9,360
Ga.	929	536	527	753	990	775	682,830	530,640	408,425
Fla.	88	56	54	724	975	900	62,142	54,600	48,600
Ala.	415	215	208	754	930	850	302,551	199,950	176,800
Miss.	14	6	6	352	400	400	4,930	2,400	2,400
TOTAL (S.E.									
area)	1,474	823	807	746	966	800	1,070,064	795,390	645,585
Ark.	12	5	5	399	325	325	4,335	1,625	1,625
Okla.	216	119	125	486	960	420	104,340	114,240	52,500
Texas	621	299	293	459	600	350	282,635	179,400	102,550
N.Mex.	8	5	5	988	1,250	1,200	8,239	6,250	6,000
TOTAL (S.W.									
area)	863	428	428	472	704	380	401,270	301,515	162,675
UNITED STATES	2,762	1,541	1,513	742	1,031	838	1,979,865	1,588,415	1,267,950

1/Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre Average		Indicated	Production		Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1953		1954
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,542	1,783	1,722	10,776	11,409	11,709
Conn.	1,376	1,589	1,510	24,909	25,418	25,821
N.Y.	1,328	1,250	---	729	125	---
Pa.	1,476	1,432	1,402	49,652	34,794	36,874
Ohio	1,235	1,373	1,372	24,873	24,030	23,320
Ind.	1,270	1,400	1,350	13,182	13,020	12,555
Wis.	1,470	1,404	1,448	30,874	19,803	22,154
Minn.	1,280	1,100	1,200	611	220	240
Mo.	1,064	940	925	5,975	4,136	3,885
Kans.	1,036	1,100	1,025	218	110	102
Md.	765	825	750	35,952	37,125	34,500
Va.	1,197	1,136	1,309	155,417	145,650	169,345
W.Va.	1,202	1,465	1,450	3,728	4,542	4,205
N.C.	1,176	1,244	1,340	825,243	852,825	933,830
S.C.	1,204	1,415	1,200	146,259	172,630	148,800
Ga.	1,096	1,267	1,077	107,716	131,860	114,145
Fla.	1,026	1,067	1,151	23,626	26,132	28,881
Ky.	1,184	1,301	1,324	432,733	423,320	404,140
Tenn.	1,250	1,250	1,307	140,382	129,253	129,680
Ala.	902	1,085	1,075	374	651	645
La.	573	670	760	263	168	190
U.S.	1,183	1,259	1,290	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,105,021

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1954

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Class and type

Type : No. : Average : 1953 : Indicated : 1954 : Indicated

Yield per acre

Production

Thousand pounds

CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:

Virginia	11	1,166	1,120	1,275	118,614	113,120	130,050
North Carolina	11	1,104	1,015	1,225	297,774	261,870	325,850
Total Old Belt	11	1,121	1,045	1,239	416,388	374,990	455,900
Total Western North Carolina Belt	12	1,219	1,360	1,400	411,216	450,160	467,600
North Carolina	13	1,204	1,415	1,400	99,429	120,275	120,400
South Carolina	13	1,204	1,415	1,200	146,259	172,630	148,800
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,299	1,415	1,282	245,688	292,905	269,200
Georgia	14	1,096	1,270	1,075	106,668	130,810	112,875
Florida	14	1,005	1,075	1,130	19,647	22,684	24,182
Alabama	14	902	1,085	1,075	374	651	645
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,080	1,235	1,084	126,689	154,145	137,702
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,164	1,245	1,260	1,199,981	1,272,200	1,350,402

CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:

Total Virginia Belt	21	1,086	930	1,200	13,011	9,207	12,000
Kentucky	22	1,057	910	1,125	11,583	7,735	10,012
Tennessee	22	1,172	1,165	1,200	29,446	23,037	23,760
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,136	1,088	1,177	41,029	30,802	33,772
Kentucky	23	1,042	910	1,000	13,376	7,280	8,900
Tennessee	23	1,051	775	1,000	3,083	1,628	2,300
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,044	882	1,000	16,459	8,908	11,200
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,104	1,013	1,142	1,70,598	48,917	56,972

CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:

3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,184	1,400	1,400	16,716	17,920	17,080
Indiana	31	1,273	1,400	1,350	13,033	13,020	12,555
Missouri	31	1,064	940	925	5,975	4,136	3,885
Kansas	31	1,036	1,100	1,025	218	110	102
Virginia	31	1,305	1,500	1,800	20,617	20,400	23,040
West Virginia	31	1,202	1,465	1,450	3,728	4,542	4,205
North Carolina	31	1,540	1,800	1,650	16,824	20,520	19,980
Kentucky	31	1,198	1,340	1,350	378,730	388,600	364,500
Tennessee	31	1,289	1,220	1,350	103,083	100,620	99,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,234	1,348	1,376	558,923	569,668	545,247
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	825	750	35,952	37,125	34,500
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,190	1,298	1,311	594,875	606,993	579,747

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CROP REPORT

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE -- Continued

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Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1954	Average		Production	
		1943-52	1953		1943-52	1953	Thousand pounds	1954
3B Dark Air-cured.								
Indiana	35	1,073	1,100	1,225	149	12,430	12,740	
Kentucky	35	1,143	1,125	1,200	16,460	3,938	3,720	
Tennessee	35	1,151	1,106	1,219	4,771	16,368	16,460	
Total One Sucker	35	1,144	1,106	1,219	21,380	7,275	7,988	
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,095	970	1,125	12,484	2,923	4,255	
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	986	790	925	3,174	26,566	28,703	
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,112	1,022	1,135	37,039			
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,476	1,430	1,400	49,012	34,320	36,400	
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,337	1,300	1,300	8,157	6,110	6,240	
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,456	1,409	1,384	57,169	40,430	42,640	
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	1,631	1,780	1,670	163	178	167	
Connecticut	51	1,605	1,750	1,670	14,218	14,525	15,197	
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,605	1,750	1,670	14,382	14,703	15,364	
Massachusetts	52	1,630	1,930	1,900	6,885	9,071	9,310	
Connecticut	52	1,620	1,930	1,840	3,740	2,895	2,944	
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,639	1,930	1,885	12,625	11,926	12,254	
New York	53	1,328	1,250	1,250	729	125	474	
Pennsylvania	53	1,561	1,580	1,580	640	474	474	
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,432	1,498	1,580	1,369	599	474	
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,462	1,510	1,460	13,561	7,248	8,170	
Wisconsin	55	1,477	1,350	1,430	16,913	12,555	14,017	
Minnesota	55	1,280	1,100	1,200	611	220	240	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,469	1,345	1,425	17,524	12,775	14,257	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	271,536	1,614	1,603	2/59,955	47,291	50,785	
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,054	1,350	1,240	1,728	2,160	2,232	
Connecticut	61	1,004	1,290	1,200	6,950	7,998	7,680	
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,014	1,302	1,209	8,678	10,158	9,912	
Georgia	62	1,122	955	1,270	1,008	1,050	1,270	
Florida	62	1,150	1,045	1,270	3,914	3,448	4,699	
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,144	1,022	1,270	4,922	4,498	5,969	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,057	1,201	1,231	13,600	14,656	15,881	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,434	1,458	1,450	130,734	102,377	109,607	
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:								
Louisiana Perique	72	573	570	750	203	168	190	
UN I T E D S T A T E S	All	1,183	1,259	1,290	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,105,021	
1/Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/Includes type 56 through 1948.								

1/Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

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as of

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BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
	Average	harvest	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954	
	1943-52	1954							
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	7	3	3.5	590	730	525	2,070	1,100	900
Kans.	12	9	5	284	220	270	1,700	1,000	700
Okla.	78	97	80	313	500	260	12,310	14,600	10,400
Texas	41	49	42	313	215	225	6,450	5,300	4,700
Colo.	85	58	40	261	185	180	11,470	5,400	3,600
N. Mex.	45	35	36	218	155	190	5,100	2,700	3,400
U.S.	268	251	206.5	288	259	230	39,100	30,100	23,700

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.7	12.9	11.5	172	178	196
Mich.	8.9	11.8	11.0	606	570	748
Wis.	9.7	9.4	10.0	109	84	130
Minn.	9.9	10.5	10.5	400	670	724
N. Dak.	10.2	9.5	11.5	201	330	426
S. Dak.	10.4	8.3	12.0	49	39	60
Nebr.	12.7	15.3	12.0	677	789	744
Kans.	9.9	6.1	9.0	57	30	63
Mont.	11.7	13.4	13.0	709	586	702
Idaho	16.7	19.4	19.5	1,120	1,459	1,677
Wyo.	12.2	14.9	11.0	387	504	418
Colo.	14.1	16.9	12.5	1,864	1,956	1,525
Utah	14.4	16.2	14.5	473	435	478
Wash.	20.6	23.2	22.0	324	723	748
Oreg.	19.1	23.0	22.0	324	387	374
Calif. 1/	17.5	19.6	19.5	2,334	3,289	4,114
Other						
States	10.9	14.5	11.3	71	55	68
U.S.	13.7	16.2	15.0	9,877	12,084	13,195

1/Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	19.0	20.6	20.0	5,370	6,192	5,540
Fla.	30.5	32.6	33.0	1,088	1,469	1,304
Total	20.3	22.1	21.6	6,458	7,661	6,844

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:	Thousand bushels			
Maine	891	700	1,162	900
New Hampshire	854	474	1,115	896
Vermont	760	643	1,015	890
Massachusetts	2,387	1,224	2,888	2,400
Rhode Island	186	102	230	175
Connecticut	1,168	973	1,414	1,500
New York	14,009	11,395	13,120	15,334
New Jersey	2,380	1,911	2,220	2,610
Pennsylvania	6,074	4,590	4,100	5,530
Total North Atlantic	28,710	22,012	27,264	30,235
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	378	186	270	214
Maryland	1,177	1,192	848	1,256
Virginia	8,897	9,577	6,417	10,600
West Virginia	3,558	3,770	3,176	4,590
North Carolina	1,172	2,053	873	2,050
Total South Atlantic	15,183	16,778	11,584	18,710
Total Eastern States	43,893	38,790	38,848	48,945
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,060	2,491	2,620	2,880
Indiana	1,350	1,069	1,173	1,270
Illinois	3,088	2,184	2,542	2,520
Michigan	6,698	5,508	8,200	5,650
Wisconsin	1,026	1,238	1,008	921
Minnesota	183	182	240	200
Iowa	163	214	205	169
Missouri	1,155	799	800	700
Nebraska	74	72	65	64
Kansas	377	207	174	156
Total North Central	17,174	13,964	17,032	14,530
South Central:				
Kentucky	315	308	281	350
Tennessee	374	380	342	391
Arkansas	514	270	124	374
Total South Central	1,203	958	747	1,115
Total Central States	18,377	14,922	17,779	15,645
Western States:				
Montana	161	100	54	106
Idaho	1,585	1,659	1,344	1,250
Colorado	1,346	1,320	840	1,420
New Mexico	667	693	103	760
Utah	445	325	319	380
Washington	28,232	22,780	24,350	22,000
Oregon	2,774	2,700	2,040	2,565
California	8,324	9,200	7,200	8,450
Total Western States	43,532	38,777	36,250	36,931
Total 35 States	105,802	92,489	92,877	101,521

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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PEACHES

State	Production 1/			Indicated 1954
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	9	6	15	8
Mass.	56	55	88	75
R.I.	13	17	24	18
Conn.	126	141	160	140
N.Y.	1,218	1,311	1,247	1,032
N.J.	1,568	1,363	1,836	1,820
Pa.	2,122	2,280	2,080	2,340
Ohio	882	836	840	1,017
Ind.	481	472	434	460
Ill.	1,626	1,387	1,080	1,100
Mich.	3,622	3,397	2,870	2,507
Mo.	548	675	342	420
Kans.	99	132	52	104
Del.	198	99	141	124
Md.	471	455	379	436
Va.	1,431	1,751	1,240	1,200
W. Va.	522	574	454	651
N.C.	1,649	1,648	1,180	960
S. C.	3,279	3,286	3,536	3,450
Ga.	3,433	2,496	3,512	2,940
Fla.	50	18	18	12
Ky.	464	497	280	356
Tenn.	488	450	243	330
Ala.	741	585	1,000	1,130
Miss.	552	432	608	318
Ark.	1,782	1,539	1,836	984
La.	148	66	179	62
Okla.	382	247	402	70
Texas	1,027	346	1,183	180
Idaho	302	360	196	280
Colo.	1,817	2,053	1,312	2,024
N. Mex.	192	336	40	240
Utah	681	648	398	568
Wash.	1,913	1,624	1,670	1,050
Oreg.	572	600	496	320
Calif., all	32,119	30,378	33,252	33,377
Clingstone 2/	20,723	19,127	22,626	20,918
Freestone	11,397	11,251	10,626	12,459
U.S.	3/66,596	62,560	64,473	62,103

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

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PEARS

State	Average	Production 1/		Indicated
		1952	1953	
	1943-52			1954
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	39	32	45	31
Conn.	45	49	50	45
N.Y.	556	396	462	285
Pa.	229	186	151	180
Chio	198	162	145	150
Ind.	111	81	70	78
Ill.	246	152	226	216
Mich.	693	1,036	1,260	747
Mo.	157	120	99	90
Kans.	74	49	34	53
Va.	138	137	74	127
W.Va.	56	63	36	72
N.C.	158	172	134	130
S.C.	72	36	59	43
Ga.	269	221	225	182
Fla.	129	110	87	90
Ky.	92	93	82	93
Tenn.	114	118	105	144
Ala.	181	99	117	120
Miss.	214	162	189	143
Ark.	130	56	102	62
La.	145	110	110	95
Okla.	116	40	129	44
Texas	291	106	325	120
Idaho	59	72	52	58
Colo.	192	208	150	212
Utah	180	276	84	276
Wash., all	6,733	4,944	6,470	5,370
Bartlett	4,962	3,600	4,680	4,000
Other	1,771	1,344	1,790	1,370
Ore., all	5,164	5,618	5,925	3,185
Bartlett	2,049	2,230	2,367	1,133
Other	3,115	3,388	3,558	2,052
Calif., all	13,668	16,043	12,084	16,710
Bartlett	12,022	14,543	10,251	14,710
Other	1,646	1,500	1,833	2,000
U.S.	2/ 30,466	30,947	29,081	29,151

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

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GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52			1954
<u>T o n s</u>				
N.Y.	56,120	62,300	67,200	65,800
N.J.	1,540	1,000	1,100	1,100
Pa.	17,080	18,000	17,000	20,700
Ohio	13,090	13,700	16,500	15,000
Ind.	1,510	1,100	700	700
Ill.	2,440	1,800	2,200	2,000
Mich.	30,940	39,600	49,500	38,000
Iowa	2,520	2,000	2,200	2,000
Mo.	4,070	3,600	2,700	2,300
Kans.	1,570	800	600	500
Va.	1,305	1,100	900	900
W.Va.	1,020	900	600	700
N.C.	3,530	2,700	2,500	2,700
S.C.	1,220	1,200	1,200	1,200
Ga.	1,960	1,900	1,600	1,800
Ark.	9,500	8,500	3,000	5,200
Ariz.	1,450	2,800	4,100	3,900
Wash.	21,400	33,100	46,100	37,000
Oreg.	1,440	1,300	1,300	1,200
Calif., all	2,775,900	2,967,000	2,475,000	2,449,000
Wine varieties	593,500	656,000	523,000	583,000
Table varieties	595,500	657,000	445,000	589,000
Raisin varieties	1,586,900	1,654,000	1,507,000	1,277,000
Raisins ^{2/}	262,680	287,800	231,000	---
Not dried	536,200	503,000	583,000	---
U.S.	<u>3/2,951,090</u>	<u>3,164,400</u>	<u>2,696,000</u>	<u>2,651,700</u>

^{1/}For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/}Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/}U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	:	Condition August 1 1/	:	:	:	:	:			
and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
State	:	Average	:	1951	:	1952	:	1953	:	1954
	:	1943-1952	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

TANGERINES:

Florida	63	70	64	64	70
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	64	70	60	69	62
Seedless	67	73	64	71	67
Other	62	69	58	67	58
Texas, all	49	1	17	43	68
Arizona, all	73	67	71	75	81
California, all	79	81	80	73	81
Desert Valleys	80	86	83	84	80
Other	78	78	79	68	81

4 States	59	44	45	60	67
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LEMONS:

California	74	75	75	74	75
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LIMES:

Florida	68	79	84	77	90
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

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APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average :	1952	1953	Indicated
	1943-52 :			1954
<u>Tons</u>				
<u>Fresh Basis</u>				
APRICOTS:				
California	196,500	158,000	230,000	145,000
Washington	18,320	13,800	12,200	9,800
Utah	5,720	5,000	800	4,900
3 States	220,540	176,800	243,000	159,700
PLUMS				
Michigan	5,310	7,800	6,400	6,000
California	79,700	53,000	86,000	67,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,240	23,800	19,500	13,000
Washington, all	21,380	16,900	21,700	12,200
Eastern Washington	15,990	13,200	18,400	10,000
Western Washington	5,390	3,700	3,300	2,200
Oregon, all	67,570	45,100	48,400	34,600
Eastern Oregon	14,060	11,600	14,400	1,600
Western Oregon	53,510	33,500	34,000	33,000

Dry Basis 2/

California	178,900	135,000	146,000	175,000
1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.				

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1				Production 1/	
	Average :	1953	1954	Average :	1953	Indicated
	1943-52 :			1943-52 :		1954
<u>Percent</u>						
<u>Tons</u>						
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	84	78	82	2/31,980	2/24,300	
Not dried)				15,000	10,000	
OLIVES:						
California	54	41	61	47,300	30,000	
ALMONDS:						
California				36,370	38,600	48,300
WALNUTS:						
California				65,360	4/54,800	68,000
Oregon				7,410	4,400	9,200
2 States				72,770	4/59,200	77,200
FILBERTS:						
Oregon				6,940	4,300	8,700
Washington				926	660	860
2 States				7,936	4,960	9,560
AVACADOS:						
California	2/54	60	54	19,750	22,200	
Florida	60	58	67	4,630	10,600	
2 States				24,380	32,800	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Revised.

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CHERRIES

State	Production 1/							
	Sweet varieties				Sour varieties			
	Average	1952	1953	Preliminary	Average	1952	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52			1954	1943-52			1954
	Tons				Tons			
N.Y.	2,990	3,500	3,200	4,200	17,740	19,100	21,600	23,900
Pa.	1,160	1,400	500	900	6,770	9,900	6,200	9,400
Ohio	382	510	370	390	1,879	2,200	1,230	1,360
Mich.	5,210	9,400	9,100	8,200	56,450	67,500	76,500	47,000
Wis.	---	---	---	---	12,900	11,000	18,500	11,000
5 Great Lakes								
States	9,742	14,810	13,170	13,690	95,739	109,700	124,030	92,660
Mont.	757	1,980	2,020	2,600	309	340	180	310
Idaho	2,914	4,000	1,380	2,900	557	730	450	650
Colo.	535	1,020	130	1,050	3,065	1,050	750	1,700
Utah	3,564	5,200	1,150	4,000	2,440	2,700	1,150	2,900
Wash.	24,120	16,200	21,650	19,300	3,400	1,000	2,350	2,600
Oreg.	20,630	17,100	25,500	23,500	2,440	2,600	3,100	2,900
Calif.	30,180	39,500	27,000	21,000	---	---	---	---
7 Western								
States	82,700	85,000	78,830	74,350	12,211	8,420	7,980	11,060
12 States	92,442	99,810	92,000	88,040	107,950	118,120	132,010	103,720

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Production							
	Improved varieties 1/				Wild and seedling pecans		All pecans	
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953
	Thousand pounds							
N.O.	2,072	3,175	2,390	233	605	550	2,305	2,940
S.C.	2,523	5,580	5,100	431	1,100	900	2,954	6,000
Ga.	28,853	46,500	27,000	5,518	10,100	7,000	34,371	34,000
Fla.	2,447	4,000	2,700	1,728	3,300	2,100	4,176	4,800
Ala.	11,371	24,000	12,800	2,577	6,000	3,200	13,948	16,000
Miss.	3,811	7,050	2,660	3,769	10,000	4,300	7,580	6,960
Ark.	728	1,600	600	3,281	9,050	2,728	4,009	3,328
La.	2,923	6,000	5,000	9,597	18,000	10,600	12,525	15,600
Okla.	1,416	1,600	1,500	17,584	26,000	14,500	19,000	16,000
Texas	4,320	3,400	3,500	28,145	24,600	21,500	32,465	25,000
U.S.	2/60,477	102,905	63,250	2/73,098	108,755	67,378	2/133,575	211,660

1/Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

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POTATOES 17

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indi- cated	Average	1953	Indi- cated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
<u>LATE STATES:</u>						
Maine	373	370	385	62,995	57,720	56,595
N.H.	218	255	255	1,178	1,071	867
Vt.	172	190	205	1,243	779	758
Mass.	199	240	240	2,935	2,088	1,992
R.I.	231	285	270	1,310	1,282	1,080
Conn.	232	280	270	3,032	2,688	2,403
N.Y., L.I.	283	320	330	16,824	17,600	16,830
N.Y., Up-State	201	260	255	13,481	13,260	11,475
Pa.	189	210	190	19,147	13,020	11,020
W.Va.	98	90	100	2,251	1,350	1,400
9 Eastern	264.1	299.5	304.2	127,396	110,858	104,420
Ohio	176	200	190	6,737	4,800	4,180
Ind.	171	245	230	3,713	3,062	2,990
Ill.	91	75	75	1,226	412	375
Mich.	141	135	180	15,416	10,730	8,820
Wis.	146	235	230	12,562	14,335	11,960
Minn.	139	160	170	16,211	12,480	13,430
Iowa	112	90	90	2,008	630	540
N.Dak.	156	165	185	19,484	15,510	17,575
S.Dak.	107	150	130	2,319	1,875	1,430
9 Central	145.1	181.1	184.6	79,676	63,834	61,300
Nebr.	188	209	200	9,592	5,852	4,800
Mont.	179	215	215	2,448	2,258	2,107
Idaho	261	300	290	41,454	45,900	44,370
Wyo.	190	230	200	1,873	1,403	1,300
Colo.	269	335	270	17,939	18,090	13,500
N.Mex.	107	125	130	251	75	78
Utah	206	245	230	3,066	3,430	2,990
Nev.	226	320	320	501	544	544
Wash.	330	400	405	10,573	11,200	11,340
Oreg.	284	320	330	11,622	11,840	12,870
Calif. 1/	346	360	380	13,759	15,120	16,720
11 Western	261.4	308.6	299.3	113,079	115,712	110,619
29 LATE STATES	218.8	264.6	264.5	320,151	290,404	276,339
<u>INTERMEDIATE STATES:</u>						
N.J.	218	265	236	10,698	6,519	5,357
Del.	123	269	206	447	1,775	1,174
Md.	127	132	121	1,594	871	738
Va.	152	175	147	8,104	6,300	4,557
Ky.	91	87	82	2,830	1,479	1,394
Mo.	108	62	101	2,351	682	1,091
Kans.	91	38	70	1,156	133	259
7 INTERMEDIATE STATES	149.4	168.7	150.2	27,181	17,759	14,570
36 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	211.5	256.2	254.8	347,332	308,163	290,909

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND STATE	Average : 1953 : 1943-52 :	Indi- : cated : 1954 :
	Average : 1953 : 1943-52 :	Indi- : cated : 1954 :

EARLY STATES:	Bushels	Thousand bushels
N.C.	134	133
S.C.	117	127
Ga.	73	76
Fla.	180	243
Tenn.	87	80
Ala.	106	161
Miss.	67	63
Ark.	82	52
La.	61	86
Okla.	74	57
Texas	101	108
Ariz.	300	397
Calif. 1/	395	390

13 EARLY STATES	162.7	214.6	224.6	61,695	65,548	53,672
U.S.	202.3	247.8	249.5	409,027	373,711	344,581

1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): N.C., 105; Fla., 364; Ala., 1,288; Tex., 494; Calif., 2,869.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre	Production
	Average : 1953 : 1943-52 :	Indicated : 1954 :
	Average : 1953 : 1943-52 :	Indicated : 1954 :

	Bushels	Thousand bushels
N.J.	144	163
Ind.	120	50
Ill.	93	60
Iowa	101	70
Mo.	100	65
Kans.	100	50
Del.	128	165
Md.	149	195
Va.	120	150
N.C.	106	105
S.C.	95	95
Ga.	76	83
Fla.	67	70
Ky.	86	72
Tenn.	97	80
Ala.	79	70
Miss.	83	77
Ark.	78	60
La.	94	91
Okla.	62	90
Texas	77	85
Calif.	110	120
U.S.	92.9	97.2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1954

August 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS REPORTED BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and	Aug. 1 av.	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1 av.	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Division	1943-52	1953	1954	1944-53	1953	1954
	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	18.8	22.0	20.8	4.9	5.8	5.4
N.H.	18.1	19.8	20.9	4.4	4.9	4.2
Vt.	17.7	17.9	18.1	4.2	4.2	4.0
Mass.	19.4	21.5	20.1	5.4	5.5	5.0
Conn.	18.8	20.7	21.1	5.4	5.7	6.0
N.Y.	20.7	20.0	19.6	5.1	5.2	5.3
N.J.	21.6	21.6	20.0	6.9	6.7	7.3
Pa.	19.5	20.2	19.6	5.9	6.4	6.3
N.Atl.	19.91	20.41	19.75	5.3	5.5	5.6
Ohio	18.9	20.6	20.7	4.7	5.2	5.1
Ind.	18.3	20.3	20.9	4.4	5.1	5.2
Ill.	18.0	19.1	18.8	4.5	5.1	5.4
Mich.	21.0	22.6	22.8	4.2	5.0	4.8
Wis.	20.4	21.2	20.8	3.4	3.6	3.4
E.N.Cent.	19.64	21.03	20.92	4.0	4.5	4.4
Minn.	18.2	19.2	17.9	2.4	2.9	3.0
Iowa	18.2	19.7	19.1	3.8	4.6	4.5
Mo.	15.0	14.5	14.8	3.5	4.6	4.8
N.Dak.	17.6	18.1	17.6	2.3	2.4	3.0
S.Dak.	15.3	16.4	15.4	1.8	1.9	2.3
Nebr.	17.2	18.2	17.8	2.8	3.4	3.8
Kans.	15.3	16.7	15.5	3.4	4.1	4.2
W.N.Cent.	16.81	17.73	17.05	3.0	3.7	3.8
Md.	17.6	18.4	16.7	5.5	6.1	6.5
Va.	15.6	16.0	16.8	3.6	4.1	4.3
W.Va.	15.5	14.8	15.1	2.6	3.0	2.9
N.C.	14.7	15.1	15.4	4.0	4.2	4.9
S.C.	12.3	12.6	11.9	3.4	3.7	3.6
Ga.	10.3	9.9	10.3	3.0	3.3	3.8
S.Atl.	14.24	14.25	14.16	3.6	4.0	4.3
Ky.	14.8	14.9	14.2	2.7	2.9	3.3
Tenn.	13.4	13.6	12.9	3.1	3.3	3.7
Ala.	9.9	9.7	9.1	3.0	3.0	3.4
Miss.	8.9	8.8	8.3	2.0	2.1	2.5
Ark.	10.3	10.2	10.9	2.2	2.8	3.4
Okla.	12.0	12.5	10.9	2.4	2.8	3.3
Tex.	9.5	9.8	9.3	3.1	4.0	4.6
S.Cent.	11.32	11.70	11.23	2.7	3.0	3.5
Mont.	19.1	19.2	19.2	2.3	2.6	2.3
Idaho	21.4	23.1	22.6	3.2	3.7	3.1
Wyo.	19.4	21.6	21.0	2.5	2.6	3.3
Colo.	17.9	19.3	19.1	4.0	4.7	4.4
Utah	20.7	22.0	21.0	3.3	3.9	3.4
Wash.	22.4	23.7	23.3	4.4	4.2	3.1
Oreg.	20.7	21.0	22.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
Calif.	21.4	24.5	22.9	4.4	5.0	5.0
West	20.54	22.10	21.47	4.0	4.5	4.1
U.S.	16.98	17.82	17.43	3.64	4.10	4.22

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy states not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.
as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**
August 1, 1954 **August 10, 1954**
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION								
State	Number of layers	Eggs per	Total eggs produced					
and on hand during July:	100 layers	During July	Jan.-July incl.					
Division	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	Thousands	Number	Millions					
Maine	3,228	3,109	1,680	1,776	54	55	390	410
N.H.	2,210	2,263	1,674	1,748	37	40	254	272
Vt.	731	826	1,693	1,826	12	15	96	110
Mass.	4,184	4,196	1,690	1,705	71	72	535	548
R.I.	486	492	1,628	1,724	8	8	60	60
Conn.	3,576	3,802	1,665	1,752	60	67	414	429
N.Y.	10,491	11,452	1,631	1,702	171	195	1,389	1,415
N.J.	13,120	14,753	1,587	1,575	208	232	1,571	1,686
Pa.	17,381	18,636	1,634	1,646	284	307	2,358	2,449
N.Atl.	55,407	59,529	1,633	1,665	905	991	7,067	7,379
Ohio	13,357	13,946	1,674	1,618	224	226	1,796	1,808
Ind.	12,040	13,309	1,578	1,584	190	211	1,703	1,822
Ill.	14,428	14,594	1,562	1,485	225	217	1,992	2,041
Mich.	7,273	7,879	1,631	1,658	119	131	1,009	1,064
Wis.	9,940	9,751	1,686	1,699	168	166	1,363	1,337
E.N.Cent.	57,038	59,479	1,623	1,599	926	951	7,863	8,072
Minn.	16,202	17,872	1,752	1,668	284	298	2,416	2,475
Iowa	20,380	20,800	1,736	1,693	354	352	2,973	3,102
Mo.	11,946	11,866	1,494	1,376	178	163	1,679	1,754
N.Dak.	2,810	2,853	1,668	1,646	47	47	370	376
S.Dak.	5,870	6,138	1,686	1,637	99	100	829	871
Nebr.	7,715	7,790	1,593	1,566	123	122	1,129	1,181
Kans.	8,396	8,132	1,538	1,398	129	114	1,164	1,159
W.N.Cent.	73,319	75,451	1,656	1,585	1,214	1,196	10,560	10,918
Del.	683	729	1,442	1,494	10	11	88	93
Md.	2,760	2,860	1,482	1,531	41	44	340	357
Va.	5,550	5,506	1,476	1,519	82	84	706	717
W.Va.	2,405	2,556	1,662	1,603	40	41	311	315
N.C.	7,322	7,344	1,432	1,433	105	106	853	884
S.C.	3,179	3,134	1,333	1,352	42	42	332	340
Ga.	5,112	4,888	1,339	1,389	68	68	556	556
Fla.	2,412	2,238	1,432	1,562	35	35	279	302
S.Atl.	29,423	29,255	1,438	1,473	423	431	3,465	3,564
Ky.	6,122	6,362	1,445	1,367	88	87	809	827
Tenn.	5,849	5,614	1,324	1,283	77	72	663	633
Ala.	4,512	4,268	1,370	1,311	62	56	480	474
Miss.	4,578	4,632	1,240	1,231	57	57	460	473
Ark.	4,304	4,669	1,305	1,265	56	59	476	502
La.	2,614	2,742	1,200	1,280	31	35	252	270
Okla.	5,245	5,227	1,445	1,215	76	64	674	653
Texas	14,729	15,630	1,414	1,376	208	215	1,757	1,844
S.Cent.	47,953	49,144	1,366	1,312	655	645	5,571	5,676
Mont.	1,228	1,164	1,628	1,637	20	19	162	151
Idaho	1,225	1,313	1,646	1,686	20	22	171	183
Wyo.	482	504	1,674	1,717	8	9	65	68
Colo.	1,867	1,876	1,668	1,637	31	31	234	246
N.Mex.	616	684	1,476	1,500	9	10	76	83
Ariz.	423	448	1,485	1,488	6	7	53	55
Utah	1,950	1,944	1,634	1,658	32	32	263	265
Nev.	123	110	1,612	1,596	2	2	17	14
Wash.	3,174	3,213	1,724	1,752	55	56	458	453
Oreg.	2,212	2,442	1,686	1,686	37	41	338	338
Calif.	16,344	18,322	1,717	1,761	281	323	2,199	2,423
West.	29,644	32,020	1,690	1,724	501	552	4,036	4,279
U.S.	292,784	301,878	1,579	1,563	4,624	4,766	38,562	39,888